BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1825. [NUMBER 1729.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS METALS and OTHER STORES will take place on Thursday the 15th of this month and continue for one week.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT,
Dep. Warehousekeeper.

BOMBAY WAREHOUSE,
2d September 1825,

CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers will be held in the General Sale Room at the Warehouse Office on Thursday the 8th Instant at the hour of half past Eleven A. M.

By Order of the Trustees,
E. E. ELLIOT,
Sec. B. Civil Fd.

BOMBAY,
1st Sept. 1825.

Advertisement.

BOMBAY NATIVE SCHOOL BOOK AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS and FRIENDS of this Institution, will be held at the new Buildings of the Society on the Esplanade near the Pignet Guard, on Wednesday the 28th Instant at 11 o'Clock precisely. The Hon'ble the Governor (President of the Society) in the Chair.

GEORGE JERVIS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
2d September 1825.

जाहेर खबर-

मुंबईना हिंदनिशाळ निं
शाळ पुस्तक मंडळी-

चालता महिनानी तारीख २८ मी बुधवारनें दाहाउ कलाक ११ वाग ते कांपउपर पिकिटपासे आमंडळी ये निशाळनां घर बांध्यांछे ते ठेकाण आ मंडळीने मदद करनारा य हस्थोनी दरवरस परमाणे सभा म वनारछे- त्यांहा आ मंडळीना मुख्य गवरनर साहेब नेओपण आवश-

सदाशिव काशिनाथछत्र्ये
नेटीव सकत्रो-

मुंबई
तारीख ३ सपतेंबर १८२५

जाहेर खबर-

मुंबईचो हैंदशाळा शाळा
पुस्तक मंडळी-

चालत्ये महिन्याची तारीख २८ बुधवार ते दिवशी ११ वरांवर कां पावर पिकिटी जवळ या मंडळीने शाळा ग्रहें बांधिली आहेत त्या ठिकाणी या मंडळास साहित्य करणारे ग्रहस्थ यांची प्रतिवार्षिक सभा मिळणार आहे तेथें या मंडळीचे प्रमुख गवरनर साहेबही येतील-

सदाशिव काशिनाथछत्र्ये

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON MONDAY THE 5TH INST.
AT THEIR ROOMS,

SUNDRY articles, consisting of Herrings, Pickles, Sauces, German Spectacles, Bead Necklaces, a few lots of Beer and Madeira, a couple pair of Canary Birds in Cages, and also the effects of an officer deceased.

At 12 o'clock will be put up two single Barrelled Guns belonging to a Gentleman deceased, and at 2 a quantity of Damaged Gum and Batilla will be sold, belonging to the late Mr. Peill's Estate.

Bombay, 3d Sept. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY THE 6TH INSTANT,

IN an enclosure on the Esplanade opposite the Racket Court, various second hand tools and materials, a list of which may be seen on the spot.

The lots to be paid for and removed immediately, or resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

By order of the Committee of Tanks and Wells,
T. DICKINSON.
Engineer to the Committee.

BOMBAY,
31st Aug. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 8th Instant,

AN Invoice of White Queen's Ware, consisting of Table, Soup, and Dessert Plates, Hot Water Ditto, Square covered Dishes, Baking and oval Ditto.

Gold Rings and Brooches, a single poled Tent, Camphor wood Trunks of Sizes &c.

Meadows Street, 3d Sept. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
NEW FURNITURE,
CONSISTING OF
JACKWOOD

COUCHES with Chintz Furniture, Rattan and half backed Ditto, Round, Oval and long Dining Tables, Chairs, round bottom Ditto, Sofa and Card Tables, Dressing Ditto, Teapoys, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Cellarets &c.

BLACKWOOD

Couches, Chairs, Sofa Tables, Teapoys &c.

ALSO,

Brass Mounted Argaund Globe Lamps, at per pair	Rs. 150
Four light Bronze Argaund hanging Lamp	200
Argaund Table Lamps per pair	125
A Double barrelled gun with flint Lock, per Manton	180
A complete set of New Harp Strings.	30

Meadows Street, 3d Sept. 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by public auction on Saturday the 10th instant.

An Invoice of Bicknell's Fashionable fine round Hats.

And some coarse Hats.

An Invoice of Rich imitation Shawls, of different patterns.

An Invoice of Oil Men's Stores, Ketchup, Vinegar and best Mustard.

A case of Royal Union Hair Brushes.

Bombay, September 3d 1825.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

LONDON BUILT LANDAU. Nearly new, with a set of English MOUNTED HARNESS; in Condition, and a pair of BAY ARAB MARES. Apply to Mr. PRINSEP.

Bombay, 2d September 1825.

FOR THE USE
OF
FAMILIES,
HEADS OF FACTORIES,
AND
COMMANDERS OF SHIPS
CARRYING NO SURGEON,
LATELY WAS PUBLISHED,

A TREATISE on DOMESTIC MEDICINE in its most improved state, pointing out the causes, symptoms, and most successful mode of treating the Diseases of both cold and warm Climates, with appropriate Prescriptions in English: the whole preceded by valuable Rules for the Preservation of Health, and the attainment of Longevity.

By ROBERT THOMAS, author of the Modern Practice of Physic, and an Honorary Member of the Literary, Philosophical and Historical Societies of New York, North America.

The Work may be purchased at Messrs. KEMPT AND CO.

PRICE 16 RUPEES.

Bombay, 3d Sept. 1825.

BUCKINGHAM'S TRAVELS.

KEMPT AND CO.

BEG to announce, that they have received for sale, by the Ship Simpson, copies of the following—

Postscript to Travels among the Arab Tribes.

Index to do do. do.

Index to the Travels in Palestine.

These have all been printed and published in England, subsequent to the despatch of the volumes for India: and being done up in the size proper for binding with the respective works, will be furnished to the purchaser at the rate of Three Rupees each, a sum barely sufficient to cover the actual cost and charges incurred.

Bombay, 3d September 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE now on Sale by Commission, Paintings by English, Italian, and Flemish Masters.

Bombay, September 3d 1825.

Nasservanjee & Ruttonjee,
OPPOSITE
MESSRS. WOOLER AND CO'S.

MOST respectfully beg leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Presidency and at the Outstations, that they have received by the Ship RECOVERY lately arrived from England. *And have* Exposed for Sale at their Shop,

A very Rich fashionable and Gilt Celtic China Table Service Set, 1 Ditto Complete Desert Service of the same Pattern, 1 Ditto very Rich Gilt Japan Table Service, Iron Stones China, 2 Desert Sets with Green Band Gold Wreath Flowers. Also Breakfast nice and fashionable Sets.

Bombay, 3d September, 1825.

J. C. GAMA,

MOST respectfully informs his Friends, and Customers, that he has received from Messrs. W. BRYDON and Co by the late several Arrivals, *Florentia, Alfred, Regalia, Aberton,* and *Recovery,* his commissioned supply of very extensive Investments of Medicines, Comprising

Fresh Cold Drawn Castor Oil, Soda Powder in Large and small stoppered Bottles, Ginger Beer Powders, Cheltenham Salts, Magnesian Cheltenham Salts, Bermuda, and Indian Arrow Root, Best Turkey Rhubarb, Best Bark Powder, Prince's Russia Oil, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Huile Antique of Roses, Prince's Imperial Dye, Rowland's Essence of Tyre, Prince's Tincture for Tooth Ache, Vancover's Cement, Norris's Fever Drops, Shaw's Sovereign Ointment, Blaine's Distemper Powders, Trotter's Vegetable Tooth Powders, Spillsbury's Drops for Scurvy, &c. Friar's Balsam, Whittel's Black Drops, Essence of Mustard, Mustard Pills, Essence of Colt's Foot, Walsh's Antipertussis, Roache's Embrocation, Prince's Cherry Lotion, Essence Camomile, Essence Penny Royal Pomade Divine, Arquebuzade, Cologne Water, Refined Liquorice, Permanent Ink, Best Poland Starch, American Soothing Syrup, Ruspini's Tincture, Essence Peppermint, Essence of all sorts for Soups, Essence Jamaica Ginger, Brandy Bitters, Aromatic Vinegar, Smelling Salts, Eau de Luce, Aromatic Salts of Vinegar, Burchell's Anodyne Necklaces, Preserved Tamarinds, Spirit de Mellisse, Steer's Opodeldoc, Peppermint Lozenges, Tolu Lozenges, Paregoric Lozenges, Lemon Lozenges, Steel Lozenges, Bark Lozenges, Bath Lozenges, Smith's Purifying Pills, Anderson's Pills, Hunt's Pills, Dixon's Pills, Court Plaster, Gold Beater's Skin, Huxam's Tincture Bark, Sal Volatile, Plate Powder, Wedgewood Mortars and Pestles, Graduated Measures, Glass Mortar and Pestles, Blue, and Green Eye Cups, Scales and Weights, Mudge's Inhalers, Gally Pots of Sizes, Horse Fleams from Sevigni, Bed Pans, Horse Glyster Pipes, Pint and half Pint Glyster Pipes, Feeding Bos, for Children, Nipple Shields, Nipple Shells, Mahogany Injection Boxes, Patent Horse Fleams, Horse Purging Balls in Tin Cases, Bleeding Lancets, Amputating Instruments, Scalpel Cases, Pocket, Instrument Cases, Ditto ditto for Horses Balling Irons, Drawing Knives, Teeth Drawing Bags, Trusses, right and left, Seringe of all Sorts and for all purposes, Mahogany Medicine Chests of different sizes with Medicines, Ditto ditto Empty with stoppered Bos Spare Bos. for Medicine Chests, Stoppered and Common Phials, Flesh Brushes, Epson Salts, Glauber ditto, Rochelle ditto, Salt of Wormwood, Ditto of Ammonia, Magnesia, Tasteless Salts, Calcined Magnesia, Henry's Magnesia, Magnesia in Cakes, Manna, Cream Tartar, Camomile Flowers, Conserve of Roses, Juniper Berries, Calomel, James Powder, Antimonial Powder, Jalap Powder, Ipecacuanha Powder, Basilic Powder, Savin Powder, Digitalis Powder, Tartar Emetic, Red Precipitate, Flowers Sulphur, Ambergrease, Russian Castoreum, Lunar Caustic, Butter of Antimony, Sarsaparilla, Sassafraz, Virginian Snake Root, Valerian Root, Gentian Root, Rhatany Root, Best Orris Root, Sugar of Lead, White Vitriol, Lytharge, Prepared Calamine, Corrosive Sublimate, Ethiops Mineral, Best Spermaceti, Castile Soap, Spirit Lavender, Sweet Spirit Nitre, Ether, Licor Arsenicalis, Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, Isinglass, Cochineal, Blister Plaster, Cantharides, Spunge, Volatile Spirit of Assafœtida, Water of Pure Ammonia, Prepared Rust of Iron, Emery, Cordial Peppermint, Cordial Aniseed, Balsam Capivi, Ditto Canada, Ditto Tolu, Sulphuric Acid, Oxymuriatic ditto, Nitric ditto, Muriatic ditto, Oxymuriate of Potass, Oil of Peppermint, Ditto Lavender, Ditto Rosemary, Ditto Carraways, Ditto Almonds, Ditto Amber, Ditto Rhodium, Ditto Origanum, Ditto Turpentine, Extract of Colocynth, Ditto Gentian, Ditto Peruvian Bark, Ditto Jalap, Ditto Camomile, Ditto Hemlock, Ditto Tumaria, Ditto Henbane, Ditto Sarsaparilla, &c. &c. Scamony, Cabeba, Lint, Benjamin Flowers, Tinctures of all sorts, Plasters of all sorts, Ointments of sorts, White's Farriery, Reece's Medical Guides, Medicine Chest Books, Chemical Test Boxes, Mathematical Trusses, Seton Needles, Drenching Horns, Euphorbium, Besmuth, Tinfoil, Vemilion, Elaturum, Orchella Dye, Silver Tongue Scrapers, Bear Grease, Cold Cream, Cetric Acid, Salt of Lemons, Perry's Essence for Tooth Ache, Pimento, Carraway Seed, Saffron, Cornplaster, Magnesian Water, Aluminous Water. &c. &c.

Bombay, 3d September, 1825.

BILLS ON LONDON.

MESSRS. PRINSEP AND CO. as Agents for Messrs. PALMER AND CO. of Calcutta continue to draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and CO. at 6 Months Sight at 1 | 10 per Rupee.

Bombay, 27th August 1825.

FOR SALE

A FEW Butts of excellent SHERRY, imported in the Recovery; and some old MADEIRA WINE, in Hogsheads, at a moderate price.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 2d

...ge to London,

...NE TEAK BUILT SHIP.

...A S I A,

500 TONS,

...aptain Wm. L. Pope,

WILL sail Tomorrow the 3d September, having all her lading completed.

This Ship has been fitted up in England expressly for Passengers, with every convenience, and carries a Surgeon: and sailing *positively so immediately* affords a superior opportunity for any family or single Gentleman desirous to proceed directly to England,

Apply to Messrs. BAXTER and CO. or to Captain POPE, on board.

Bombay, 2d September 1825.

Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

RECOVERY,

OF 600 TONS BURTHEN,

Henry C. Chapman,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London direct about the 15th proximo.

This Ship carries a regular Surgeon and has elegant accommodations for Passengers; plans of which may be seen and particulars known on application to Captain Chapman at the Office of Messrs WILLIAM NICOL & CO.

Bombay, 12th August 1825

Passage to London,

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

SIMPSON,

OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,

Henry Simpson,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Tellicherry and London, on or about the 20th instant.

This Ship carries a regular Surgeon and has excellent accommodations for Passengers; plans of which may be seen at the office of Messrs WILLIAM NICOL and CO. here, or on application to MR. BROWN at Tellicherry.

Bombay. 3d Sept. 1825.

BALCRISTNA AND GOPALL,

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they will draw and purchase warranted BILLS OF EXCHANGE or HOONDIES, at moderate exchange, on the following places.

Calcutta,	Ahmedabad,
Madras,	Nurriad,
Deccan,	Limbdey,
Poona,	Sidpoor
Ahmednugger,	Vudnugger,
Solapoor,	Wissanugger,
Sattara,	Patton,
Hyderabad,	Cattiawar,
Candeish,	Razcote,
Dhoolia,	Deessa Razpoor,
Nassick,	Malwa,
Conkan,	Mhow-British
Tanna,	Camp,
Severndroog,	Woojien,
Guzerath,	Indore,
Budsall,	Coata-Rampoor,
Surat,	Jaypoor,
Broach,	Palley,
Baroda,	Guiliar-Scindia's
Kaira,	Camp,
Cambay,	Muthra,
Pitlad,	Benares.

BALCRISTNA and GOPALL are and will likewise continue lending money on their usual terms, and request all those indebted to them will be pleased to remit their Instalments in arrears without delay, to prevent misunderstandings.

Bombay, 25th August 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO Persons who may have demands against the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, Coach Maker, that if they are not filed with the executors by the 30th of September 1825, they will not be attended to

RODNEY KEMPT,
LEWIS A. COLLETT,
Executors to the late J. Mitchell.

BOMBAY,
May 14th 1825.

ખબર • ફીઆંધી • આપીએચજે
મરનાર • મીશતર • જોન • મીતચલ • ગાર્ડ
મોનુ • ફામ • ફરનાર • એની • મીલફત • ફુપર •
...ોએતો • તે • ધણીઓએ • તારી

ખ 30 મી • શપતેમબર ૧૮૨૫ શ્રુદી • એ
નાં • વકીલોને • તાંહાં • પોતાનુ • લેહેણ • નોધાવે
એ • મુદત • પહી • ફોજનુ • લેહેણ • ફખુલ • ફર
રો • નહી *

રાડની • ફ્રેમપટ
લીહુશ • એ • ફાલ્સફ્રટ
વકીલો • મરનાર • મી •
જાંન • મીતચલનાં

તા • ૧૪ મી • મેએ ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

WHEREAS, by a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a Cause wherein THOMAS BOWLER and ELIZABETH SUSANNAH his Wife are Plaintiffs, and the Right Hon'ble THOMAS LORD DACRE and others are Defendants, it was referred to JAMES WILLIAM FARRER, Esq. one of the Masters of the said Court, to enquire and state to the Court whether RICHARD NOWLAND and HENRIETTA his Wife, in the pleadings respectively named, had any other and what Children or Child, besides the said Plaintiff ELIZABETH SUSANNAH BOWLER, and whether such Children or Child, or any and which of them, are or is now living or dead, and if dead, when he she or they respectively died, and at what age, and who were or was the legal personal Representatives or Representative of such Child or Children, if any, who might have died since attaining the age of 21 years—Any persons or person claiming to be the Children or Child of the said RICHARD NOWLAND and HENRIETTA his Wife, which said RICHARD NOWLAND died at Bombay in the East Indies in or about the year 1802, and the said HENRIETTA NOWLAND died at Calcutta in the East Indies in or about the month of December 1805, or the legal personal Representatives or Representative of such Child or Children who may have died since attaining the age of 21 years, are, on or before the 4th day of May 1826, to come in before the said Master, at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings Chancery Lane London, and make out their kindred and Representation, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

OLIVERSON AND DENBY,
PLAINTIFF'S SOLICITORS,
FREDERICK'S PLACE,
LONDON.

10th November, 1824.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOSE MARIA DE SOUZA, late of Bombay Portuguese Merchant deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to ANTONIO DE SOUZA of Bombay Portuguese Merchant, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof,—dated this 1st day of September 1825.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PROCTOR.

AVIZO.

TENDO applicado a Corte Suprema da Judicatura em Bombaim, que as Cartas de Administraçaõ de todo e quaesquer bens moveis e immoveis, direitos e Creditos de JOZE MARIA DE SOUZA negociante de Bombaim ja defuncto, sejaõ concedidas da Corte Ecclesiastica ao ANTONIO DE SOUZA negociante de Bombaim, unico Irmaõ do ditto defuncto; Todas as pessoas interessado nelle sejaõ informado do mesmo.—Datada 1 de Setembro de 1825.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PROCURADOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the unadministered Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of JAGONNATH PANDOWSETT of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to BHAGEERTHEBOY the last surviving widow of the said deceased, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 1st day of September 1825.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PROCTOR.

श्री

जाहीर खबर मुंबईच्या सुप्रीम को

उतांमधें मरणार श्री मुंबईकर होदु वनांम जगंनाथ पांडुवशेट खाचे मा लमीळकताचा अधीकार खाचो शेव टली वीधवास्त्री बनांम भागीथीबा ई ईने अर्जीकेला असे की मजला अ धीकार द्यावा त्यासाटी सर्वलोक या मरणाराचे बाबस्तें असल्यास त्यासत्रा लुमहोणे ताा १ सपटेंबर सन १८२५

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of BAMEE widow of BAMA Colley, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to CUMBLEY widow of DHONDOO JOMA and PO-SEY widow of HIRRA JOMA, alias PANDOO JOMA, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 25th day of August 1825.

W. A. & E. C MORGAN.
PROCTORS.

श्री

जाहीर खबर मुंबईच्या सुप्रीम को उतांतुन मरणार बामाकोळ्याचीस्त्री बामी कोळीन तीच्या मालमिळकतो चा अधीकार धोंडुजोमा याचो वीध वास्त्री कमळा व हाराजोमा अथवा पांडुजोमा याचो वीधवास्त्री पोसी ला उभयेतांस अखत्यार दील्हा असे या स्तव सर्वलोक मरणाराचे बाबस्तो आहेत त्यांस मालुमहोणे तारीख २५ आगष्ट सन १८२५

Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay, in August 1825.

		Esplanade. RAIN		*Byculla.* RAIN.	
		In.	*Dec.*	*In.*	*Dec.*
Augt	1		36		55
	2		92		74
	3	1	26	1	61
	4		20		41
	5		40		47
☾	6		15		08
	7		04		17
	8		02		09
	9		02		
	10		02		04
	11		28		14
	12		26		
●	13		13		07
	14				
	15				
	16				
	17				
	18				
	19				
☽	20				
	21				04
	22				10
	23				
	24		06		06
	25	1	36	1	50
	26		44	1	
	27	2	40	2	50
○	28		06		20
	29	1	59	1	96
	30	2	67	3	06
	31		30		34
Total in August. ..		12	94	15	13
Total in June.		24	45	26	47
" " July.		25	17	28	30
" " August. ..		12	94	15	13
Present Total. ..		62	56	69	90

	June.		July.		August.		Total in June, July & August.	
	In.	*Dec.*	*In.*	*Dec.*	*In.*	*Dec.*	*In.*	*Dec*
1817	45	72	23	67	9	34	78	73
1818	22	54	17	69	28	45	68	68
1819	15	95	30	66	20	24	66	85
1820	18	82	28	37	19	49	66	68
1821	15	18	20	60	23	52	64	30
1822	29	21	26	59	33	83	89	63
1823	21	76	15	96	19	70	57	42
1824	3	89	8	07	17	86	29	82
1825	24	45	25	17	12	94	62	56

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH AUGUST 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 269 of 1825. The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that the reward of two Rupees granted in the General Orders of the 4th February last to Native Invalids and Pensioners for each Grenadier, and one Rupee for each Battalion recruit they may bring, shall be extended to all Native Soldiers employed recruiting service within the territories Government of this Presidency.

Bombay Castle 29th August 1

No. 270 of 1825, Ensign Philip H. of the 11th Regiment of Native Infan... mitted to proceed to England for twelve months for the recovery of his health.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1825.

No. 271 of 1825 The Honorable the Governor in Council, with a view to give the fullest effect to the Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, to prevent, as far as practicable, the accumulation of large outstanding Balances, is pleased to revive, with certain modifications the 16th Article of the 3d Section of the Engineer Regulations in the Civil Department, and to rescind that which was substituted for it, by the General Orders of the 18th December 1820 as follows viz.

Article 16th. The Bill for work people entertained on account of Civil Buildings and repairs as well as those of the Commissariate for supplies, after being regularly sworn to as prescribed by the Regulations, by those Officers, respectively, are to be forwarded by the Executive Engineers, to the Chief Engineer immediately on the close of every quarter, together with an account current shewing under distinct heads, the amount of each particular work in progress, as per form to be furnished from the Audit Department. The Chief Engineer, after countersigning the Vouchers, and adding such remarks as he thinks proper, will hand them up to Government, in order that they may be sent to the Civil Auditor, and when they shall have passed Audit the Chief Engineer will be advised of the same for the information of the Executive Engineer.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1825.

No. 272 of 1825.—Assist. Surgeon C. F. Owen having tendered the resignation of his appointment in the Honorable Company's Service, the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the same, and permits him to return to England on the Ship Asia.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3D 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d and looking up.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

The shipping arrivals since our last have been the Tauze, from the Persian Gulph, and the Simpson, Capt. Simpson, from London, having sailed on the 15th May. Several heads of intelligence, both European and Asiatic, brought by the former ship, have been kindly communicated to us, and will be found in our present number. We have received by the Simpson files of English Newspapers up to the 13th May, from which we have given extracts.

The latest English Newspapers do not abound with matter of much interest. Every thing appeared to be quiet on the Continent, and likely to remain so; though it is stated that the diplomatic departments of the different Powers were never more busy. France appears to be rapidly coming under the dominion of bigotry and superstition. The Jesuits are actively at work, and the education of the French youth is already almost entirely in the hands of the clergy, whose power and influence appear daily to be gaining strength, while their minds remain as unenlightened, and their sentiments as illiberal, as those of their predecessors, during the worst and darkest period of the Roman Catholic Church. Spain, as far as regards her political existence, may be considered as blotted out of the Map of Europe. The people of all countries are liberal of their praise of the late enlightened modifications of our commercial regulations. We only hope that their Governments may follow so good an example.

The accounts, as usual, from Greece, were various and contradictory. The Turks were about to commence a vigorous campaign from different quarters, and the fate of Greece will probably depend upon the issue. If she is able to resist the present powerful efforts of the Turks, with those of their Egyptian Auxiliaries, she may expect to suffer but little molestation for the future; but should she succumb, she will be most likely treated in "such a sort" by her barbarous conquerors, as to intimidate her from making, for a long time to come, another effort to regain her liberties.

The Scotch Jury Bill, which was formerly advocated in vain in the House of Commons by Mr. Kennedy, and the effects of which were deprecated and its progress opposed by the Lord Advocate, has actually been introduced into the House in the present Session by that very law officer himself, and will no doubt be adopted. This is a most glaring instance of the appropriation of the opposition *thunder* on the part of the Ministry.

Mr. Rush, who is the minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Great Britain, has been appointed secretary to the American treasury. He is to be succeeded by Mr. Rufus King, of New York.

The mania for joint stock companies appeared by the latest papers to be very

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

of a woman, who happened to be passing near his manufactory in a gig: the horse took fright, and on attempting to jump out she was killed. Mr. Perkins had been petitioned to remove his tremendous implement of war to some less frequented [illegible], the very sound from which, during experimental practice, having become dangerous to the neighbourhood.

Great improvements are proposed to be made in the Scotch Metropolis. It is intended to make several new approaches to the city, and a bill has been brought into Parliament to authorise the undertaking. There appears, however, to be considerable opposition to the measure, on the part of some of the inhabitants.

Sir George Walker, it is stated, is appointed Commander-in-Chief at Madras.

Sir George Aiery, it is supposed, will be appointed Commander-in-Chief, in succession to the Hon. Sir Charles Colville.

The Bill modifying the game laws, which had passed the House of Commons, has been rejected in the Lords.

The sentence of death passed on Mr. Savary, for forgery, has been commuted to transportation for life.

The Britannia sailed from Portsmouth on the 10th for Bombay. The Simpson spoke the Lonach in latitude 6° North, bound for New South Wales and Bombay.

The Court of Directors had made proposals to the owners of the ships chartered to bring troops to this Presidency, to proceed from hence to China for the purpose of carrying cargoes of tea to England. They had all sent in tenders, which it is supposed would be accepted.

The following are the heads of intelligence received by the ship Tauze from the Persian Gulph.

TEHRAN, JUNE 8.—On the 4th a Tartar reached this from Constantinople. The Greek cause does not appear to flourish. The Turks have commenced an early and vigorous campaign. Ibrahim Pacha has effected a landing at Modon with 15,000 men, and was besieging Navarino, having beat off all the troops sent from the interior for the defence of the place. The Sir Askar Mahomed Reshid Pacha, with 20,000 Albanians, was at Arta in the beginning of April, proceeding direct to the attack of Missolonghi. The first division of the Captain Pacha's fleet had sailed from Constantinople before the 20th April, and he expected to sail with the remainder before the 1st of May. It is said that the English are not in high favour at the Turkish capital; the national partiality for the Greeks, together with the loan advanced to them, have estranged, in some degree, the good-will of the Turks.

Intelligence received *via* Bussorah.

The Tigris, swelled by the melting of the snow, has inundated the level country on the left bank of its stream. The Pacha of Bagdad had directed public prayers to be offered up in all the mosques, churches, and synagogues, for the purpose of averting the destruction which was threatened to the city from the inundation. He had even offered expiatory sacrifices, by the slaughter of two buffaloes, which were consigned to the swelling stream.

The French consulate general in the Pachalic of Bagdad had been abolished, and Monseigneur, the Bishop of Babylon, acted as chargé d'affaires.

Two boats full of merchandize, on their voyage from Bussorah to Bagdad, were lost near Taji Kessra, from the ignorance of their masters: 150 chests of indigo have been lost.

Letters received from Aleppo, two months old, mentioned the suppression of the British consulate of Aleppo, and the nomination of Mr. Parker to the general consulate of Alexandria.

Some Europeans from Egypt had introduced the culture of the sugar cane at Ferajat, a pleasure ground of the Pacha near Bagdad. Out of two hundred plants, only seventeen had succeeded. It is proposed, also, to attempt the culture of cotton and indigo.

The public discontent encreased daily at Bagdad, and it was supposed, that had it not been for the inundation, a civil war would have been the consequence. Provisions were very dear, which was attributed to the measures of the Pacha, who has few partizans.

A messenger to Bagdad, 25 days from Aleppo, mentions that five Europeans from the service of Mahomed Ali Pacha were on their way to Bagdad *via* Mardin.

The waters of the Tigris and Euphrates had begun to fall.

Extract from the Spectateur de Smyrna.

12TH MARCH.—The Baron de Hunosch, charge d'affairs of Denmark, could not obtain admission for the Danish flag into the Black Sea after six months negotiation. The Swedes, the Spaniards, and the Neapolitans, have not advanced in their several negotiations. The demands of the Porte are considered too heavy. Milo, 22d March.—By intelligence direct from Algiers, it appears that this Regency is preparing a flotilla of 13 vessels of war, to act in the Archipelago, independent of the Turks against the Greeks. A Brig has already appeared off Syra, and occasioned considerable alarm. Canea, 31st March.—The last advices from Alexandria state that a reinforcement of 9000 men had left it for the Morea, and had been seen [illegible]des. A European Captain passed Na[illegible] having been detain[illegible]y contrary [illegible] Ibrahim [illegible]ch

war had already left the Dardanelles, and reached the waters of Mytilene. The main Turkish squadron would leave Constantinople probably in the middle of April. Twenty two fast-sailing Ipsariot brigs form part of this fleet. Syra, 30th March.—Twenty two sail of Greeks from Hydra were seen off Cape Matapan bound for Patras, under blockade by eight Greek brigs. A small Algerine brig was captured by them. The capture of Navarino and Calamata, which was reported at Napoli de Romania, is false. Canea, 11th March,—We are now confined by the plague, which has suddenly broken out. Ibrahim Pacha, having landed at Modon with 4 or 5 thousand men, had already received a reinforcement of 9000 disciplined troops, and expected a further supply. There will be left in Crete 4000 men, in Candia 1700, in Retimo 400, in Canea 300, and at Kissamo 400.

We have had heavy falls of rain during last week, and we have reason to believe the supply has been general. The present monsoon, which has now nearly arrived at the usual period of its termination, has, to all appearance, been a most favourable one, and will relieve the distress which has prevailed in many places, from the want of water and dearness of provisions.

We observe that preparations are commenced on the triangular piece of ground on the Esplanade, opposite the Church Gate, for the purpose of erecting the statue of the Marquis Wellesley.

Under the head of Scientific Intelligence will be found some rather interesting extracts from the Edinburgh Journal of Science for April, particularly the one giving an account of the great inundation in Sweden and at St. Petersburgh in November 1824. Under the head of *Great Rain at Manchester*, only 9¾ inches are described as having fallen in four months, which is not so much as has sometimes fallen here in one month.

The Calcutta anchored in the harbour yesterday evening, having left Liverpool the 19th May.

By this opportunity we learn that the Bill for the emancipation of the Catholics was rejected in the House of Lords by a majority of 48.

A ship has also arrived from Mocha, but we have been unable to ascertain her name.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 27th Arab Ship Tauze, Commander D. Stirling, from Persian Gulph, left Bussora 15th July.

Do. 31st Ship Simpson, Captain Henry Simpson, from London 15th May.

Passengers per Tauze.—Mrs. Stirling and Child.

DEPARTURES.—August 29th Ship Cadurmuydin Bux, Nacqudah Hajee Mucdoom, to Bengal.

Do. 31st Ship Ganges, G. A. Mitford Commander, to Liverpool,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 13th, Transport Ship Zenobia, Captain Wilson, from Rangoon 16th July.

14th. H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, Capt. G. Mason, from London 12th April, and Trincomalie 12th August.

Do. American Ship Jane. Captain C. Maitland, from New York 27th March.

15th, Transport Ship Samdany, Captain F. G. Reid, from Rangoon 16th July

August 15th, Ship Norden, Captain H. Scheldknech, from Rangoon 10th July.

16th H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt C. Biden, from Plymouth 26th April, and Trincomalie 14th August.

16th Ship La Belle Alliance, Captain G. A. Brook, from Penang 16th July,

19th H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain J. S. Brisbane, from Trincomalie 14th August.

DEPARTURES—August 13th, H. C. Ship Windsor, Captain Haviside, for Penang and China.

Do. 15th Ship Izabella Robertson, Captain E. Oakes, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 2. H. C. Ship Charles Grant, William Hay, from London 17th April.

Do. 5. H. M. Ship Boadicea, Commodore Sir James Brisbane, C. B. from Madras.

Do. Ship Ann, E. Worthington, from Mauritius 23d June and Covelong 28th July.

Do. Lord Amherst, Edward Hughes, from Ramree 27th and Cheduba 30th July.

Do. Brig Dottrell, J. Hill, from Madras 18th June and Vizagapatam 19th July.

Do. 9. Ship David Clarke, P. Falconer, from Rangoon 23d July.

Do. H. M. Colonial Brig Ann, Henry Ebell, from Rangoon 24th July.

Do. Ship Bengal Merchant, R. Garrick, from Arracan 31st July.

Do. Asia Felix, G. Jellicoe, from Arracan 31st July.

Passengers per Charles Grant, from London: Mrs. Cassidy; Miss Frances Todd; Mr. Alexander Ross, Civil Service; Mr. Pringle, Writer; Mr. R. Hacket, Free Merchant; Messrs. Dewar, Cookny, Montague, Shaw, Miller, and Musham, Cadets; Mr. Wallgat, Vol. Pilot Service; Mr. Pike, Free Mariner; Lieut. Colonel Cassidy; Capt. Coittand; Lieutenants Booth, Heyman, Willis, and O'Leary, Assistant-Surgeon L. Sheppard; Ensign R. W. White; 316 Rank and File of H. Majesty's 31st Regiment; 39 Women and 39 Children.

Per Lord Amherst:—Captain H. B. Pardham.

Per David Clarke, from Rangoon:—Captain Triphook, H. M, 13th Regiment; Lieutenant [illegible]lor, H. M. 38th Regiment; B. Burt, Esq. Assistant Surgeon; Captain Garrick, Country Service; and Mr. Gardener, Commissariat Clerk.

Per Bengal Merchant, from Arracan:—Lieutenant-Colonel Buck; Captain Devens; Lieutenant Polwell; Lieutenant Brown; Lieutenant Hunter; Dr. Stark; Dr. Mitchelson; Mr. George Bond, H. C. Marine, and 327 Sepahees.

Per Asia Felix, from Arracan:—Brigadier-General McBean, C. B.; Captain G. Hutchins, Mug Levy; Captain R. Seymour, 26th Regiment B. N. I. in charge of Invalids; Captain J. Steele; Lieutenant F. C. Reeves, C. J. Ceane, J. H. Fairhead, W. Wilton, G. B. Mitchell, G. D. Johnstone, W. Gould, T. Dalydell, W. C. Ormsby, and W. T. Johnson; Ensigns E. A. Slade and Graham; W. Shodis, Esq. Mariner; Mr. James Joyce Assistant Commissary of Ordnance; 1 Serjeant-Major, 1 Quarter-Master Serjeant, 6 Europeans, 16 Artillery Invalids, and 24 Native Invalids.

Per H. M. Colonial Brig Ann, from Rangoon:—W. Coates, Esq. and Mr. W. Finch, Mariners.

DEPARTURES.—August 3, Ship Hamid Bux, T. M. Smith, for Madras.

Ditto Schooner Fly, J. Harvie, for Rangoon.

Do. 5 Ship Boyne, T. Lawson, for London.

American Brig Envoy, E. Cabot, for Philadelphia.

Do. 6 Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, for Madras—Ditto Sir Thomas Munro, E. R. Arthur, for Rangoon—Ditto Heroine, Charles Bell for do.

Do. 10th Brig Snipe, A. Haig, for China.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Broach on the morning of the 12th of July, the Lady of Robert Boyd, Esq. Collector and Magistrate of that Zillah, of a Son.

On Sunday last, the 28th ultimo, the wife of Mr. Conductor H. F. Dilly, of the Ordnance Department, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 3d August, at Coimbetoor, on his way from Cannanore to Trichinopoly, Captain John George Proby, of the Honorable Company's Engineers on the Madras Establishment. He was possessed of transcendent abilities, united with great amenity of disposition, which rendered him respected and beloved by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. He is most justly and deeply regretted.

At Rajcote on the 4th ultimo, of a bilious fever after an illness of 13 days, Lieut. J. G. Lascelles of the 2d Grenadier Regt. N. I. His amiable disposition and good qualities are too generally known to require any eulogium from his Brother Officers.

At Kaira, on the 8th ultimo, James Henry Roe, only son of Captain Roe, Commanding the 4th Extra Battalion, aged 4 months.

On the 31st August, Sarah Elizabeth the Infant daughter of the late Quarter Master Serjeant Stewart, aged 10 months and 24 days.

At Surat, on the Morning of the 15th June 1825 at the age of 28 years, of a severe attack of Cholera, Atmaram Suckharamjee Prabhoo (who was serving in the Surat Collector's Office) leaving a disconsolate Widow, and 3 Children, with a numerous Circle of Relations and friends, to bewail his irreparable loss.—He was a young man of great merit, benevolence and integrity, and the cherisher of the poor and needy.

At Mazagon, on Thursday last the 1st Instant, Robert Key, Son of Captain Joseph Key, Commander of the Ship Elizabeth of Bombay, Aged 1 year and 7 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 5th of August, at the Nagpore Residency, the Lady of Captain Henry Capel Sandys, of a Daughter.

On the 8th August, on board the H. C. Ship the Princess Charlotte of Wales, on her passage from England to Ceylon, the Lady of Major Hadlock, 97th Regiment R. T. S. of a Daughter.

On the 10th August, on the Nilgherries, the Lady of John Sullivan, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 16th August, Mrs. Blacker, of a Daughter.

DEATHS. On Thursday morning, the 28th July last, departed this life, Mr. Stephen Johannes Goolamjer, at Marmalong, in the 69th year of his age.

At Vizagapatam, on the 30th July last, Mrs. Eliza Samuels, after Child-Birth.

On the 1st August at Nagpore, in the house of Capt. James Bayley, the Lady of George Adams Esq. Surgeon of the Madras Establishment.

At Negapatam, on the 6th August, Wm. Arthur, the infant and only Son of Mr. Charles Richardson, aged 4 months and 10 days.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 9th August, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Jepp.

At Pondicherry, on the 15th August, of an Endemic fever, Mary Laura, third Daughter of Lieut. Colonel Warren, aged five years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 23d July, by the Reverend Mr. Thomason, Mr. J. H. Dewis, to Miss A. M. Smith.

At Calcutta, on the 23d July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Thomason, Mr. Philip D'souza, to Mrs. Maria Fernandez.

At Bauleah, on the 30th July, at the house of T. G. Vibrat, Esq by the Reverend Mr. Shepperd, Hyton de C Lawson, Esq. to Miss M. Vibrat, Daughter of Colonel Vibrat, of the Honorable Company's Service.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 30th July, at the Old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Edward D'Cruz, to Miss Elizabeth Hard.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 6th August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Lieut. John Robert Talbot, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 59th Native Infantry, to Miss Sarah Gillanders.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 16th July, the Lady of P. Jordan, Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. Agabeg and Co., of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 22d July, the Lady of Captain J. J. Denham, late of the Ship Hashmy, of a Son.

On the 28th July, at the Residency, Lucknow, the Lady of Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 3d August, Mrs. M. Portner, of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 3d August, the Lady of C. W. Steer, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Ballygunge, on the 3d August, the Lady of Capt William Bruce, of the Honorable Company's Bombay Marine, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 9th August, the Lady of Capt. C. D. Aplin, Assistant Adjutant General, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Sea, on his passage to England, on the 25th January, James Timbrell, Esq. Civil Service, youngest Son of Andrew Timbrell, Esq. of Euston Square, London.

At Sea, on board the Cornwall, on the 18th February last, Charles Laing, son of Lieut. William Turner, 58th Regiment, and Adjutant Benares Provincial Battalion, aged 5 years and 7 months.

At Sea, on the 1st June, on board the Honorable Company's Ship Charles Grant, John Hay, Esq. second Officer.

At Jessore, on the 13th June, Miss M. A. McNillan, aged 5 months and 13 days.

At Lucknow, on the 22d June, James Charles De Verinne, Esq. aged 49 years and 6 months.

At Arracan, on the 22d June, Captain W. Swan, Commander of the Honorable Company's Transport Ship Lady Macnaghten.

At Arracan, on the 22d June, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Cochrane, Madras Brigade.

At Arracan, on the 24th June, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Wilson, Bengal Artillery.

At Arracan, on the 5th July, of fever, Lieut. C. Armstrong, of the Honorable Company's Bombay Marine, and in charge of the Flotilla.

At Arracan on the 7th July, Captain Bowring, Commander of the Brig Colonel Young.

At Arracan, on the 7th July, Mr. Corner, Chief Officer of the Brig Colonel Young.

At Arracan, on the 14th July, Lieut. C. Hutchinson, of the 42d Regiment Native Infantry.

At Kurnaul, on the 15th July, James, the infant Son of Captain J. D. Parsons, Assistant Commissary General, aged 7 months and a half.

At Arracan, on the 15th July, Ensign Hutchinson, 42d Regiment.

On the morning of the 15th July, at her Father's Residence, Spur Tank, Rmma, third Daughter of George Lys, Esq. aged 21 years and 10 months.

At Arracan, on the 19th July, Captain Alexander Bannerman, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, and Assistant Commissary General

At Arracan, on the 20th July, Lieutenant Robert J. Birch, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, and lately attached to 1st Light Infantry Battalion, aged 25 years.

At Calcutta, on the 27th July, Ensign W. Michell, of the 22d Native Infantry.

At Cawnpore, on the morning of the 28th July, Anne, the infant Daughter of Capt. Richard Home, aged 8 months and 11 days.

At Calcutta, on the 3d August, Arratoon, the infant Son of Aviet Agabeg, Esq aged 5 months.

At Calcutta, on the 4th August, Captain James Madigan, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, aged 39 years.

At Arracan, on the 22d June, Ensign Blackburn, 42d Regiment.

At Diamond Harbour, on the 5th August, at the house of Mr. Chalke, Miss Elizabeth Brissby, aged 27 years.

At Calcutta, on the 9th August, Mrs. Eliza Lockhart Paschoud, Wife of Mr. F. Paschoud, aged 23 years.

Madras Intelligence.

AUGUST 19, 1825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

6 per Cent. Paper 27 per Cent. Prem.
Old 5 " " 1¼ " "
New 5 " " ¾ " "

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 9½ at 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 10 at 6 Do. do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Reginald Rogers, Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division.

GENERAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL BOWSER, COMMANDING THE ARMY IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters of the Army, Bangalore, 8th August 1825.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having ordered the Rules and Regulations for the Field exercise and Evolutions of His Majesty's Forces, dated Horse Guards 10th March 1824, to be adopted by the Army of Fort St. George, they will be circulated to the several Departments and Regiments for their information and guidance. In introducing this new system, detailed instructions will be issued to officers Commanding Divisions from the Adjutant General's-Department, and the strictest responsibility will rest on all General Officers, Colonels and Commanding Officers of Divisions, Stations and Corps, for the accurate observance of every part of these Regulations and Orders. No formations are to be executed, except such as are now prescribed, and no deviations will be permitted without special authority from the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant General Bowser also directs, that the new Manual and Platoon Exercises dated Horse Guards 25th August 1823, shall henceforth be practiced by all Regiments of Infantry, except the Rifle Corps and Light Infantry Corps. Cavalry when dismounted on Foot Parades, and Artillery Corps and Companies when in Battalion, will observe the Rules and Regulations now established for the Infantry.

G. CADELL,
Assist. Adjt. Gen.

The H. C.'s Ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Capt. Biden, from Plymouth the 26th of April, last from Trincomalie, arrived in the Roads late on Tuesday.

PASSENGERS *for Madras.*—Lady Sinclair, Mrs. Muller, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Haddock, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Sedley, Mrs. Mirza, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Rose,; *The Hon.* SIR ROBERT B. COMYN, *Kt. Puisne Judge*; Col. Sir John Sinclair, *Bart.*; Lieut. Col. Muller, W. Bathie, Esq.;—Lieut. Armstrong, Lieut. Sedley, Lieut. Mirza, Lieut. Skinner, and Ensign Sanders, *of H. M. 45th Regt.*;—Lieut. Col. Hamilton, C. B. Capt. R. Haddock, Capt. N. L. Darrah, Lieut. C. O'Neill, Lieut. and Adjt. M'Intosh, Lieut. W. Stanners, Ensign E. Chinsy, and H. Hancock, Asst. Surg. Auston, *of H. M. 97th Regt.—for Calcutta*: Mr. W. H. Abbot, Dr. D. Stuart, Assist. Surg.; Messrs. J. C. Stuart, G. A. Brownlow, C. Walker, A. B. Gibbons, A. B. Burridge, A. E. Nisbett, R. Turton, John H. Hodges, Mr. J. West Smith, free Mariner.

SIR ROBERT B. COMYN landed on Tuesday Evening.

[*Govt. Gaz. August* 18.

A Special Court was held yesterday, when the Honorable Mr. Justice Comyn took the usual oaths and his seat, under the customary Salute from the Garrison, as a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency. The customary oaths were also administered to Wm. Bathie, Esq., previous to entering on his legal functions as a Barrister of the Supreme Court.

[*Mad. Gaz. August* 20.

Ceylon Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

COLOMBO 5TH AUGUST 1825.

Thomas Eden, Esq. to be an additional Deputy Secretary to Government and Secretary to Council.

Charles Poyntz Percy Stewart, Esq. to be an Assist. to the Collector of the District of Chilaw and Putlam. Date 1st August 1825.

Horace Robert Scott, Esq. to be an Assist,

—e the Collector of the District of Colomb
Date 1st August 1825.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs As.	13th August, 1825.	Rs. As.	SELL.
Premium	27 8	Remittable Loan 6 P.Ct.	26 8	Premium
Discount	2 0 5	Per Cent Loan 1822-23	2 8	Discount
Ditto	2 0 4	Per Cent Loan.....	2 8	Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA.

Buy.]		[Sell.
2 0 a 2½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	2 1 a 2 2

Bombay 30 Days sight per 100 Bombay Rs. 99
Madras ditto 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 per cent.
Bank Shares, Premium 4600 to 4800 per Cent.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters Calcutta, 2d August, 1825.

The Commander in Chief, on the occasion of his late Inspection of the Troops in the Upper Provinces, was concerned to observe nnmberless instances of innovation and departure from the established Regulations for the Field Exercise and Movements of the Infantry, as prescribed for general guidance, and it would have been His Excellency's determination at the time, to point out and correct these irregularities in practice, and to have required the most undeviating attention of Commanding Officers to the Rules laid down for the discipline of the Force, had not His Excellency's knowledge of the intended introduction of a new system of Drill, and of Field Exercise and Evolutions in His Majesty's Army, rendered it advisable to postpone any observations on points of such importance, until it should become practicable to announce the new publication of the established system for the Indian Army.

The arrival of a large supply of the Work recently revised by Major-General Sir H. Torrens, K. C. B. and K. T. S., Adjutant General to the Forces, and ordered to be adopted throughout His Majesty's Army, now affords to the Commander in Chief the opportunity of making known his sentiments on the occasion above adverted to; and, in introducing to the Army the revised work, which will, henceforth constitute their Book of Instruction, to express, in the most pointed terms, his desire, that the most strict and undeviating attention be paid to the Rules therein laid down.

Uniformity of Practice is the very essence of Military Tactics, and without it disorder and confusion must prevail. Even improvements in Field Movements cease to be such when introduced in the partial and desultory manner, which His Excellency observed during his tour of inspection.

To render any system of Evolution perfect, it must be adopted generally, under competent authority; and there cannot be, in His Excellency's opinion, a more objectionable procedure on the part of any Commanding Officer, than his abandoning Rules once laid down for general observance, and substituting fancies of his own, which must render the Corps, in which such innovations are practiced, very unfit to perform its part in any combined Evolution of large bodies.

Copies of the revised Regulations will be forwarded to every Corps of Infantry in the Service, so as to provide a Copy for each Officer present.

These Books are to be kept with care; and when an Officer quits his Regiment, he is to return the Book supplied to him to the Adjutant, for the use of those Officers who may join subsequently.

Sir Edward Paget is further pleased to direct, that the General Order, dated Horse Guards, 10th of March 1824, prefixed to these Regulations, be considered as equally applying to the Army of this Establishment, and His Excellency calls upon General and other Officers to support the due execution of its provisions.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

W. L. WATSON,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 1st August, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the 3d day of December 1825.

44th Foot—Lieutenant D. Young.

The Leave of Absence granted by Lieutenant-General Bowser, Commanding the Army at Madras, to Lieutenant-Colonel Cimetiere, of His Majesty's 48th Regiment, to proceed to Europe, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for Two Years, from the date of Embarkation, is Confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

13th Light Infantry—Surgeon Hamilton, from date of Embarkation, for 2 Years, to Europe, on Sick Certificate.

54th Regiment—Lieutenant Kelly, from date of Embarkation, for 2 Years, to Europe, on Sick Certificate.

38th Foot.

Lieutenant G. Young to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Hardman deceased, 17th June 1824.

Ens gn G. C. M. L. W. S. Johnston to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Young promoted, 17th June 1824.

Ensign H. C. Fraser to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Buchanan deceased, 12th December 1824.

The Division Order by Brigadier-General Morrison, under date the 1st of May last, directing Surgeon Daunt, M. D. of His Majesty's 44 h Regiment, to proceed to Calcutta in Medical Charge of the Sick from Arracan, is confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted by Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, to Lieutenant Currie, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, to proceed to Calcutta, and to be absent on that account for 4 Months from the date of embarkation at Rangoon, is confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Moore, of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, in General Orders of the 25th Ultimo, No. 3274, is cancelled, and that Officer will do duty with the Detachments of the above Corps and of the 44th Regiment in Fort William.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

EXTRAUT OF DIVISION ORDERS BY MAJOR-GENERAL REYNELL, C. B. COMMANDING MEERIT DIVISION,

Head-Quarters, Meerut, 15th July, 1825.

It is with feelings of unfeigned sorrow that Major-General Reynell announces to the Division the death of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bt. and G. C. B., Resident for Malwah and Rajpootanna, and Commanding the Western Division of the Army, which took place last night about 10 o'clock, and in fourteen hours after his arrival at Meerut from Deblee.

The important services rendered to our Eastern empire by this gallant highly gifted and most meritorious Officer, have been noticed and rewarded by the strongest proofs of his Sovereign's approbation, and are recorded in some of the brightest pages of our Military History in India, rendering imperishable the fame of Sir David Ochterlony as an Officer and a Statesman; while the virtues of his heart and many amiable social qualities he possessed, will long preserve his memory unfaded in the recollection of those who had the happiness to enjoy his friendship and confidence. A Division Order is not the most suitable place to panegyrize such a character, and the Major-General will therefore conclude this brief and imperfect tribute of respect by repeating his own sincere regret for the irreparable loss thus sustained by the Bengal Army, and expressing his full conviction, that every Officer and Soldier of the Meerut Division will participate in his feelings, and regret with him in deploring the death of the gallant veteran, Sir David Ochterlony.

The Funeral will take place this evening at 6 o'clock, under detailed instructions, which will be issued by Brigadier McCombe in the Station Orders.

Nine 6-pounders of the Horse Brigade, three squadrons of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, His Majesty's 14th Foot, and 35th Regiment Native Infantry, will be under arms and furnished with blank ammunition required for the occasion. The whole under the immediate command of Brigadier McCombe. The dismounted Artillery and Dragoons to attend, and all Officers of the General Staff and of the Army, generally, at Meerut, are to attend,—every body in his full dress uniform.

By the *Singapore Chronicle* we observe that a Steam Communication is to be established in the Seas of the Eastern Archipelago. This, like many other useful projects, owes the likelihood of its consummation to British skill and enterprize. Mr. Burgess, a British Merchant of Batavia, was, it seems, about to launch a Steam Vessel of 13 feet keel, with two Engines of 40 horse power each. She was expected to reach Singapore in July, (last month) And is it possible! we are ready to exclaim with surprise, that the first city in the East, the emporium of British commerce in India,—is it possible that Calcutta should fall short of Batavia in public spirit? When will the Calcutta community do what a single individual was about perfecting at Batavia; A trip to Madras and Bombay, or to Singapore itself, might then be a thing of certainty, and to be looked forward to with pleasure, either as a jaunt to the idle man, or a necessary voyage to the man of business.

[*India Gazt, August* 8.

Saturday afternoon Commodore Sir James Brisbane, arrived off Chandpaul Ghaut in a Pilot Schooner, and was received with the honours due to his rank—His Majesty's Sloop of War *Tamar* and the Fort saluting him. The Commodore proceeded immediately on landing to the Government House.

[*John Bull, August* 8.

Letters from Ramree the 28th July, mention that every thing in that quarter remains tranquil, and the inhabitants evince very great satisfaction, at finding themselves under the British Government. Many of them are employed in constructing barracks, store-houses, &c. &c. Provisions are tolerably plentiful and cheap, and the place, though sickly, is suffering little in comparison of what the troops at Arracan are enduring. There had been plentiful falls of rain, sometimes for two days and nights without intermission. The wreck of the *Keith* was picked up at Low Island, which appeared to have been laden with wines and spirits, packed in French bottles; two French fowling pieces had also been found. The *James Colvin* arrived at Cheduba on the 20th ultimo, the *Henry Meriton* had not made her appearance on the 28th.

[*John Bull, August* 9.

Letters have been received by the *Charles Grant*, announcing that Lord Hastings was about returning to England, to bring his conduct in the Hydrabad Affairs before Parliament. These letters add, that in the event of any change taking place in the Governor Generalship, the voice of every one connected with India, is loud for the Marquess of Hastings' return to this country.

[*John Bull, August* 10.

We continue to receive distressing accounts of the sickness prevailing at Aracan, of which, indeed, the arrival of so many sick Officers, as have lately reached the Presidency, affords too unequivocal a proof. We have not been favoured by any of our Correspondents from that quarter, with any thing like a professional account of the causes, to which this unhealthy state of the troops is to be ascribed. It was said at one time, that the rice served out to the sepoys was of an inferior quality, and likely to induce disease; but this does not appear to be the case, the rice being stated by later accounts, to be of a very good quality—other letters asoribe it to the face of the country being thickly covered with a rank vegetation, and the ground at this season of the year overspread with immense quantities of leaves in a state of decomposition. When to these circumstances we add the conjunction of intense heat and moisture, and the necessity of taking up a position, where the effects of this cannot be easily counteracted, we can be at little loss to account for the very unhealthy state of our troops. We wish we could hold out a hope of any change in the season, that promises relief to sufferings so distressing, as all our Letters concur in stating those of the Army at Aracan to be. The latest express a persuation, that if matters do uot mend, it will yet be necessary to withdraw our troops, for a time from Aracan.

We are sorry to hear that sickness prevails to a great extent among the natives of Calcutta, and that Cholera has lately been daily carrying off a considerable number.

[*John Bull, August* 11.

Ramree, July 22.—The troops are tolerably healthy, but we have a dreadful season in view—September and October—when the sun's rays act with such pestilential vigour on the inundated country; the Natives say that bowel complaints sweep off great numbers annually at that season. Mr. Robertson is daily expected here, and he intends remaining all August and September. A vessel has just arrived in Cheduba Roads, but whether from Calcutta or Arracan we cannot yet tell. We have an irregular dawk from this place to Arracan, viz. a subscription boat which goes it in three or four days; therefore send all letters and papers to us via Arracan. This place is very dull and we are anxiously looking forward to the period of our relief. It is not at all improbable that we may be ordered to Arracan. Last Muster day the Mustering Officer asked "where is the 49th Regt." "Here I am, your honor," replied the Quarter Master Serjeant, the only man out of Hospital!

[*Bengal Hurkaru, August* 11.

The several arrivals from Rangoon since our last, seem to have brought no official news. No despatches have been received from Sir Archibald Campbell. Private letters from Prome of the 12th of July, mention all being well.

[*Govt. Gaz. August* 11.

English News.

THE ARMY.

We understand, that all the Officers, who were appointed from the Half-pay to the Veteran Battalions and Companies, are now removed to Regiments of the Line, but the publication of their appointments is suspended, until the reduction of the Veteran Battalions shall admit of their joining their respective Corps of the Line.

We also understand, that, upon this occasion, seven Commissions have been conferred upon Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College, in reward of their general good conduct and extraordinary progress made in the various branches of study, as compared with the time they have been at the College. Their names are, Messrs. Whitty, Hemphill, Finniss, Cameron, Cuming, Spence, and Torrens, the last of whom, whose progress has anticipated the age at which Commissions are, in general conferred, has been, as one of his Majesty's Pages of Honour, recommended for a Commission in the Guards.

The number of Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, who have availed themselves of the offer of Commissions in the Line upon the present augmentation amounts to forty.

It is understood that Lieutenant-General Sir George T. Walker, G. C. B. will be appointed Commander-in-Chief at Madras, vice Lieutenant-General Sir A. Campbell, Bart. K. C. B. deceased.

New Military Riding School.—Yesterday morning at 12 o'clock the Duke of York, accompanied by the Marquis of Anglesea and a numerous staff, inspected the New Riding House and Barrack, at John's Wood, near the Regent's Park, lately built for the use of the Riding Establishment, under the Superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Peters, who had some time previous commenced the formation of a new system of equitation for our cavalry at Pimlico, which has not only met with the Duke of York's patronage to be adopted in the cavalry, but many experienced cavalry officers have expressed their approbation of the utility of this newly-adopted system of equitation. The building is 180 feet long by 60 wide; with one of the finest and lightest wooden roofs we ever saw over so large a space of wooden building. Although the establishment is yet in its infancy, as to being generally adopted and understood, it is expected to improve much, as the superintendent has laid a plan for additional improvements to be added to the Establishment, where all the officers are to receive instruction in several branches of military science and exercise, even to lectures on the anatomy of the horse. His Royal Highness was pleased to approve of the construction of the building.

It appears that Lieut-General Sir Rufane Donkin, K. C. B. is the Officer likely to succeed the late Sir Alexander Campbell, as Colonel of the 80th Regiment. Sir Rufane Donkin is a distinguished Officer, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Talavera.

Detachments belonging to the 13th Light Dragoons, the 5th, 12th, 13th, 24th, 27th, 36th, 38th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 54th, 60th, 81st, 89th, and 97th Regiments of Foot, the Royal Staff Corps, the East India Company's Artillery and Infantry, embarked on the 15th ult. under the command of Staff-Serjeant O'Doherty, at Dublin, for England.

An official order has issued from the Horse-Guards, directing, that in all Regiments, where the two senior Subalterns have got companies from length of service, one is to be placed on halfpay, or permitted to sell out. The selection of the Officer retained is to be left to the discretion of the Commanding Officer of each Regiment.

Office of Ordnance, May 7.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—First Lieutenant Provo Wm. Lawlor, to be Second Captain, vice Rains, removed to the 51st Regiment; Second Lieutenant Richard Fleming St. John to be First Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet John H. Cockburn, to be Second Lieutenant; Second Captain William Ernest Jackson, from half-pay, to be Second Captain; Second Lieutenant William Henry Pickering to be First Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Henry S. Coombe, to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet George Markland to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Robert Robertson to be Second Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet John Hill to be Second Lieutenant.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—First Lieutenant Thomas Fanbor Lancy to be Second Captain, vice Head, appointed to a Company in the Cape Corps of Infantry; Second Lieutenant George Browne to be First Lieutenant.

Commission in the North Derbyshire Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Thomas John Knowlys, Gent., to be Lieut.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—April 23.

THE BURMESE WAR.

Mr. HUME said that papers had been already laid on the table of the House by Government, relative to the Burmese war, but the information they afforded was so scanty, that it would not enable any one acquainted with India, still less those ignorant of that country, to come to a fair and just opinion on the causes of that war. He was therefore anxious for additional information, only with a view of putting the House, when it came to the discussion of this subject, in a situation to form a correct opinion as to the conduct of those with whom that war brigiuated. He would not now offer any opinion upon the subject himself, but as there were some important documents referred to in the papers on the table, which would throw considerable light on the causes of the war, he was anxious that the House should be in possession of them. There were extracts from papers relating to a correspondence with the Burmese on an infraction of territory in 1822 and 1823, and whether Chaporee belonged to the people of England or not, and how long and by what means it came into our possession. This information was important, when it was recollected that the island of Chaporee, situate in the middle of a large river, was the cause of the present war. The Burmese asserted that it was their's from time immemorial, and the East India Company, on the contrary, asserted that it was their's. It was therefore important to ascer-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by Shreecrustna Jagonnathjee *Prabhoo*, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIV

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the Proprietors, who will pay th

Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are required

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1825.

(Continued from the last Page.)

tain the fact to whom it belonged. He also wished to know the extent of this island, and what revenues the Company receive from it. But this perhaps was unnecessary, as the Government admitted it was of no value. Still he thought it important to ascertain this fact also. He also wished to obtain a return of the number of troops stationed on this island, and when. His object in this was to show that no troops were stationed there till we took possession of it, and that the Company were the aggressors. These were the objects of his motion. There were other documents referred to, but as he conceived the Right Hon. Gentleman, the President of the Board of Controul, in justice to the House, could not withhold these—(hear, hear, from Mr. Wynn)—he did not think it necessary to include them in his motion. The Hon. Member then moved for the production of the papers above alluded to.

Mr. ROBERTSON commenced by entering into a discussion on the mutiny of the Sepoys, when he was called to order by the Speaker, as discussing a matter irrelevant to the question before the House. The reasons assigned in the papers on the table for undertaking the war were frivolous and vexatious, and Government were bound to afford every facility in throwing a light upon the real causes from which it originated.

Sir ROBERT WILSON could not perceive the necessity of persevering in the discussion, after the President of the Board of Controul had declared his willingness to produce the papers moved for.—(Hear.)

Mr. W. WYNN said he had no objection to produce all the papers that had come to his hands respecting the Burmese War. He had declined acceding to the former motion, because he did not think them relevant to the question. With respect to the treaties which had been entered into in India, they would be produced as soon as they were printed.

THE STAR.—May 10.

STOCK EXCHANGE, TWELVE O'CLOCK.

Consols opened this morning at 91⅛ to ¼ for the Account, with scarcely any thing doing.

In the Foreign Market the South American Securities are rather better, but there is very little doing.

Current Prices: New Spanish 18½ ¼, Old Spanish 24¼, Russian 95⅞ ⅞, Mexican 77¼ Colombian New 88¼, Chilian 84½, Austrian 96½ 97, Brazil Scrip 1⅛ ⅛ discount, Mexican Scrip 1⅝ disc. Greek Scrip 5½ 5 disc. Danish Scrip 2¼ 2 disc.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Bank Stock 230¼ ½ 230
3 per Cent. Red. 90¼ ⅛ ⅜
3 per Cent. Cons. 91¼ 91⅛
3½ per Cent. 98
3½ per Cent. Red. 97⅛ ¼
4 per Cent. New 105⅜ 105¼
Long Ann. 21 15-16 22
India Stock 279¼
India Bonds 70
£1,000 Exchcq. Bills 53 55
£500 ditto 53 55
£100 and £200 ditto 53 55
India for Acct. 280
Cons. for Acct. 91⅛ ¼ 91⅛

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE EDINBURGH JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, NO. IV. FOR APRIL 1825.

Casting of Wooden Ornaments and Veneers.—A discovery is said to have been made in France of a method of converting pulverised wood or sawdust into a solid substance, by which curious wooden articles may be formed in moulds, at a small expence, out of rare and valuable woods. See Newton's *Journal of the Arts*, vol. ix. p. 35. The only difficulty which is opposed to such a method consists in obtaining a cement sufficiently cheap for holding together the woody particles. It is evident that such a composition can never possess any of the beauty of structure which is generally the principal one in rare kinds of wood, although a coarse imitation of this may be effected by particular combination of different mixtures varying in colour.

Account of the Lapidary's Wheel of the Hindoos.—This wheel, used for cutting precious stones, is composed of one part gum-lac, and two parts of powdered corundum (or emery.) The corundum powder in first heated in an earthen vessel, and when the heat is such as to melt the gum, it is added in portions, the whole being stirred about to promote a perfect union. The paste thus made is beaten with a pestle on a smooth slab of stone; it is then rolled on a stick, and reheated several times. When the mixture is uniform, it is then taken from the stick and laid on the stone-table, which must be previously covered with fine corundum powder, and then flattened into the shape of a wheel with an iron rolling-pin: the wheel is then polished by a plate of iron and corundum powder, and a hole is made through the middle of it by a heated metallic rod.

When the wheel is mounted on a horizontal axis, the workman gives it a motion of rotation with a spring-bow, and holds the stone which he cuts in his left hand, applying occasionally, corundum powder and water. The polishing is effected by leaden wheels, and a finer powder. M. De La Tour, *Mem. du Museum*, tom. ii. p. 230.

Dr Church's New Boring Auger.—This patent auger, of which the specification is not yet enrolled, is the invention of Dr. Church of Birmingham. One of these instruments, which has been tried by Mr. Newton, a competent judge of its merits, is one inch and one-eighth in diameter. When turned like a gimblet by the right hand, it passed through a four inch dry deal, four inches thick, in fifty seconds. With the assistance of a bow, it penetrated a post seven inches square, in twenty-one seconds. It cuts a perfectly smooth hole, and clears itself as it advances. It can be sharpened upon an ordinary grindstone, and will retain the same form and properties though ground down within a short distance of the stem. Newton's *Journal of the Arts*, vol. ix. p. 91.

A Description of a Boat with a Revolving Paddle, Scull, invented by Andrew Waddell, Esq. of Hermitage Hill, was read, and a model of the boat was exhibited to the meeting.

The Model which accompanied Mr. Waddell's paper, is from the *Plan* of a French corvette, or sloop of war, and is on a scale of one-fourth of an inch to a foot; but although this vessel measures above 300 tons, her real burden is much less, being constructed with a very sharp bottom, for the purposes of fast sailing. With this model, many of Mr. Waddell's experiments were made, and by the revolving scull at present fixed to the stern, the greatest velocity has been produced. It is of the same construction as that used in the boat with which the experiments were made on the Wet Dock at Leith. Each of the paddle-plates of the scull, according to the scale of the model, have a surface of eighteen feet, or thirty-six square feet in both.

The accompanying common paddle-wheels of fifteen feet diameter, when fixed on the end of the *Axle*, in the centre of the model, and set in motion, produce a propelling surface nearly double that of the scull, notwithstanding which the scull propels the model with a velocity of ninety English feet in sixty-four seconds of time, while the common paddle-wheels above stated, take eighty seconds of time to perform the same; and the moving power applied to both, is a small clock-spring with a train of wheels.

Astronomy.—*Remarkable Double Tail in the Comet of* 1823.—As this singular fact has been observed both in Europe and America there can be no doubt of its truth, and therefore the particular details of it become very interesting to the Astronomer. This phenomenon was observed by several persons at Newhaven Connecticut, on the evening of January 23, and previous to this by President Day of Yale College. The faint stream of light which was seen to extend from the comet towards the sun, was not directly opposite to its usual tail, but inclined at an angle of 178½° or 178° to it. In its brightness and length it was variable, being sometimes visible only near the nucleus of the comet, and at other times extending to as great a distance as the usual tail. It was, however, narrower, and was supposed by some to converge to a point. It was observed again, through a very clear atmosphere, on the morning of the 27th, when both were fainter than before, but it retained the same relative position. It vanished a little before the tail of the comet, after having been a few days visible.

The very same phenomenon was observed by M. de Biela at Prague. He first saw it on the night of the 22d January, and also on the 25th and 27th, but neither before nor after. He describes the stream of light as a tail turned towards the sun, and he says that the two tails were not exactly opposite to each other, but forming a very obtuse angle. The new tail was neither so brilliant nor so long as the usual one. See Professor Silliman's *Journal*, vol. viii. p. 315.

Meteorology.—*Great Inundation in Sweden and at St. Petersburg.*—There are few events in the physical world that have excited so much attention, and done so much mischief, as the tempest of the 18th and 19th November 1824, and the extraordinary inundation which accompanied it.

The storm began on the coasts of England and Holland, and, after having occasioned numerous shipwrecks on the north coast of Jutland, it advanced to Gottenburg and Stockholm, keeping more and more to the direction of N. W. and S. E.

On the 13th and 14th November the barometer at Stockholm fell lower than it had ever been seen, below even that which took place at the great earthquake of Messina in 1783. On the following days the sky was cloudy and the weather variable, but on the night of the 18th, and morning of the 19th November, a storm arose, which, after wrenching the vessels from their mooring, dashed them against each other, unroofed houses, and covered the roads with uprooted trees. A sheet of the copper roof of the palace of the Princess Sophia, about sixteen yards long, was carried off to the square of Gustavus Adolphus. Twenty-five ships, which were lying near the bridge of Munlbron, on Lake Maelar, was carried away with the bridge, and submerged.

Analogous effects were experienced at Gottenburg, Vibourg, and Udewalla on the 18th. At Udewalla the sea rose *eight* feet above the greatest elevation, and its motion was so rapid, that many persons had not time to escape. In the higher parts of the town, whole houses were carried away, and some ships were transported into the fields, 4000 feet from their anchorage. One vessel of 150 tons was actually wrecked in the middle of a street.

At Christiania, on the 18th, at 7 P. M. the waters of the Frith rose suddenly more than three yards above their mean level. After producing terrible destruction, they sunk suddenly below their ordinary level; but next day they rose again with such rapidity, that a new inundation was apprehended in the lower part of the town, as well as in the fauxbourgs of Waterland and Lierdingen.

For several days before the tempest appeared at St. Petersburg, gusts of wind from the S. W. carried off several roofs in Wassili-Ostrow. On the 18th the storm increased, and the waters of the Neva rose to the height of the parapets. At 9 A. M. of the 19th, they quitted their channel, and spread themselves over all the town to such a height, that, on the quay of the Neva, the lamp-posts were not visible. All the wooden-bridges, great and small, were carried away, and the houses inundated to the height of ten feet, and even to the height of five feet in the higher parts of the city. Entire houses tumbled down, and four-wheeled carriages were hurried away by the waves. Barks of the largest size were carried over the quays, and shipwrecked in the middle of the city, where boats were ready to collect the unfortunate inhabitants of the lower stories. A brig remained overset in the middle of the street of the Grand Perspective. The parapets along the banks of the river, which were built of enormous blocks of granite, were opened in several places. The wind was so violent, that it rolled up like sheets of paper, and carried off the plates of white-iron, which covered the roofs of the houses.

To the distance of five leagues from St. Petersburgh, the rise, and the fury of the waters, were not less remarkable. Near Catherinoff, a whole village was carried away, and a number of country houses were destroyed.

At Cronstadt the sea every where rose fourteen feet, and the imperial fleet of twelve ships and four frigates, which lay in the Roads, were torn from their cables, and dashed upon the coast. A ship of 100 guns disappeared entirely. The wooden batteries were wholly razed on the side opposite to the sea, and those built with stone were greatly injured. The gun-carriages, separated from the cannon, floated on the waves.

These facts will enable us to form some idea of the extraordinary rapidity of this torrent and its elevation. The following particulars will show the extent of the devastation, and of the losses which accompanied them, and of the number of human victims which perished.

A whole regiment of carabineers, men and horses, was drowned. The carabineers had ascended the roof of the barracks for safety, but they were all swept away.

At the foundry of M. Clark, four versts from the city, on the road of Peterhoff, the workmen perceiving too late the progress of the waters, saw their own habitations, containing their wives and their children, swallowed up by the sea. More than fifty bodies were extricated at that place.

The number of sufferers has been estimated at from 500 to 700, and the loss at 150 millions, (of roubles we presume). Among these losses are mentioned 15,000 tons of hemp, 500 oxen, 200,000 quintals of hemp, 2,460,000 lbs of sugar.

All these ravages, which have been compared to the destruction sustained by Moscow in the late war, were produced between nine A. M. and three P. M. The rise of the waters was sixteen feet, whereas in 1777, when a similar disaster happened, the rise was only fourteen feet.

This phenomenon has been ascribed to one or two causes; by some to the effect of the wind in accumulating and pushing up the waters of the river, and by others to some subterraneous convulsion. This last opinion is supposed to be countenanced by the sudden elevation and depression of the sea at Christiania, By the spontaneous breaking forth of new springs in the Upper and the Lower Rhine;—by crevices which have been opened in the solid ground;—by a slight earthquake which was experienced at Portsmouth and in the Alps: and by the volcanic eruption of Donnersberg, which, for the first time, discharged flames and ashes.

Great Rain at Manchester in 1824.—According to the accurate observations of M. Dalton, the following extraordinary quantities of rain fell during the four last months of the year:—

September,	.. ..	5,440 inches.
October,	.. ..	6,896
November,	.. ..	5,510
December,	.. ..	7,835
Total -		25,681

The mean annual quantity of rain at Manchester is only about 34 inches.

THE TELESCOPE,—January 9.

DISCOVERIES OF THE ORIENTAL HERALD.

"The channels of information which are open to us in this country, as well as in India, admit of our hearing more than the advocates of secrecy and the planners of intrigue would wish."

Such is the first sentence of the last number of the Oriental Herald, and we heard nothing more oracular since the days of my uncle Solomon's correspondence with Constantinople, in "the Stranger." Let us therefore examine what are the things revealed to us by this learned Theban, who knows a thing or two.

I. Mr. Buckingham as a Grammarian.

"Mr. Wynn is not a *noun substantive*," p. 4. We always understood he was a Welsh gentleman.

II. Mr. Buckingham as a Chronologist.

"Lord Wellesley is not now so young as when he first appeared in India." p. 5. This must have been discovered through the peculiar channels of information. But for this intelligence, we might have imagined that the lapse of twenty-five years made him no older.

III. Mr. Buckingham as a Meteorologist.

"When these temporary clouds are dispersed, the bright sun—may pour its light," &c. p. 7. A strange and novel consequence of the dispersion of clouds.

IV. Mr. Buckingham's ideas of rhyme.

Whilst-all around as in the varying *Scene*,
The glorious attribute of God are *seen*.—p. 7.

This must be from the "peculiar channels," for otherwise, if we had it not on such good authority, we should not suspect *scene* to rhyme with *seen*.

V. Mr. Buckingham's notion of "the thing aimed at in Woman" (Mr. B's words see p. 8.)

There are many good ideas in this paper, too many for our limits, but we must make room for one tid *bit*.

"The women of ancient Babylon were compelled by law to prostitute themselves once in their lives in the temple of Venus; and the same practice prevailed in Lydia, and various other countries. But this was the effect of superstition, *and did not corrupt the manners of the sex*." p. 16.

The devil it did not! this we own is "peculiar information."

VI. Mr. Buckingham Metaphorical.

Still feeling the delusion-nor *bla t*, by revealing,
The *shadow* of hope that still *clings* to my breast.—p. 23.

A shadow clinging to a man's heart is itself a very pretty trope, but the idea of "blasting a shadow," is, we think, quite Buckinghamish. We should like to see the engineer who would undertake it.

If we wished to exhibit Mr. B. as a wit, we should copy his excellent paper on the Vagrant Laws, which is truly delectable, but it happens to be too long, and as brevity is the soul of wit, we reluctantly must pass it over, to exhibit.

VII. Mr. Buckingham Apothegmatical.

"No man, or set of men, can *withstand* the *irresistible* effect of a bad system." p. 45.

It is, we own, rather hard to withstand what is irresistible.

VIII. Mr. Buckingham as a Greek scholar.

After finding fault with Coleridge for criticising Pope's gorgeous mis-translation of Homer's moonlight scene, Mr. B. adds.

"But alas! his (Coleridge's) industry has been ill requited, for the world still continue, with the *swains* in Homer, to.

"Eye the blue-vault, and bless the useful light."—p. 50.

The world may do what it like, but we beg leave to say that there are no *swains* in Homer, as Mr. B. might have known had he read the criticism which he was censuring; for it is decidedly what Coleridge most complains of. Homer says "And all the stars are seen, and the *shepherd* rejoices in his soul." The bright starry night cheering the *solitary* shepherd, you observe no crowd of clodpoles, no blue vaults, no useful lights. But indeed, for pure and unmitigated matter of fun, we strongly recommend Mr. Buckingham's whole paper on taste. After this, it is admirable to find a sonnet *a la mode de Cokaigne*, in which *Homer* is

caressed on the hearth to the melody of the smoking teapot! p. 52.

It is a pity that the relentless printer's devil warns us that we have already given *over copy*. We would go on for another dozen of specimens of power and genius of this admirable individual, but

Non concessere columnæ!

The columns won't allow us.

MORNING HERALD,—March 31.

The offence of horse-stealing has been carried on for some time to an unprecedented extent, and it is believed that it has been increased by the facility with which many of the stolen horses are disposed of to dealers from the Continent, who are in the habit of sending the horses immediately to Dover and other ports, from whence opportunities occur of exporting them daily to France and the Netherlands. We understand that it is the wish of Government, who are anxious to check this mischievous practice, that such persons as may have the misfortune to lose their horses will send immediately a most accurate description of every horse stolen, containing all the particulars likely to identify the property, such as the age, the colour, height, make, shape, breed, and also any mark or blemish by which the horse may be distinguished, to the public-office, Bow-street, from whence a daily communication is carried on with the Custom-houses, where a Bow-street officer is frequently stationed to examine horses previously to their exportation.

THE SUN, April 5.

[MORNING CHRONICLE]

It appears that a meeting has been holden at Canterbury, at which the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy presided, when resolutions were carried to petition Parliament against the claim of the Catholics. The meeting, as may be supposed, consisted, exclusively, of Clergymen of the Church of England. It has been suggested, that they would have been better employed had their object been the reformation of some crying abuses in their own establishment, rather than the indulgence of a spirit of persecution, under the cloak of a zeal for the Protestant religion. They would have seen before their eyes, in the instance of their own Chairman, subjects of greater importance to the momentous interests for which their order was instituted, than all the dangers that they affect to anticipate from the emancipation of their Christian brethren—we mean, *the abuse of Patronage* and the *evil of pluralities*. This young gentleman, who has the good fortune to be related to the Duke of Northumberland, and to have married a daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, holds, at this time (*Proh pudor!*) more valuable preferments than have fallen to the lot of all the eminent Divines, Scholars, and Authors (who had nothing but their merit to recommend them) as rewards for their services to the public, during half a century! He holds the great Prebend of Finsbury, in St. Paul's, another Prebend, of large value, in Canterbury Cathedral; one of the most lucrative Archdeaconries in England; the rich rectory of Bishopsborn; and other benefices, amounting in the whole to many thousands per annum!!!

BALLOONS.

ASCENSION OF MESSRS. CHARLES AND GEORGE GREEN, THE AERONAUTS.

Yesterday Mr. Charles Green, the Aeronaut, in company with his brother George Green, made his 28th ascent from the garden of the Eagle Tavern City-road. The number of disappointments which the public have recently experienced by the failures which have taken place in the Metropolis induced Mr. Green to make an ascent from London: and as a gratification to the holiday folks, he fixed upon Easter Monday for his aerial voyage. It was announced in the bills that the ascension would take place precisely at three o'clock, and at that hour there was sufficent gas in the balloon to raise the machine into the air; but owing to a very pressing desire of Mr. Green's brother, the ascent was delayed for the purpose of given the balloon more ascending power by the introduction of a greater quantity of gas, sufficient to carry both of the intrepid voyagers. By half-past four o'clock the process of inflation was completed, and though above an hour had elapsed beyond the time announced for the ascent to take place, the utmost good humour prevailed thoughout the large assemblage collected on this occasion. The weather during the day was remarkably fine, and though several trifling accidents occurred, in consequence of persons climbing on the garden walls, and the roofs of the summer-houses, nothing of a serious nature took place to disturb the general joy. The roofs of the houses, from which a view of the balloon could be commanded, were covered with spectators, and some of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the gardens had their rooms crowded at one and two shillings a head. A more lovely evening we scarcely remember, and at half-past five o'clock, when the signal gun was fired, announcing that the ascent was about to take place, the entire atmosphere was unclouded. Mr. Green and his brother entered the car amidst the shouts and clapping of hands of the assembled thousands. The former instantly proceeded to attach the car to the netting of the balloon, which occupied him about a quarter of an hour. The guy-ropes were then unfastened, and a trial was made of the power of the machine. After placing about 200 pounds weight of ballast in the car of the balloon, it was found that it had barely an ascending power; Mr. Green threw out a bag containing 25 pounds of sand and made another trial, and but for the balloon being confined to the ground by a long rope, it would have instantly cleft through the air; Mr. Green had however, contrived that the balloon should ascend a considerable height and be brought down again to the platform on which it was filled, twice before he detached the rope from the machine. The spectators were particularly gratified by the manner in which the balloon was raised and lowered again at pleasure, and the most deafenning shouts of approbation rewarded the voyagers when they mounted with the magnificent machine majestically into the Heavens. A finer ascent never took place, and it was Mr. Green's object, by carrying as much ballast as possible, to pass over London, that the inhabitants might have a close view of him, and he did not throw out any ballast till the machine was over the county of Surry, in which direction the voyagers sailed, the wind being north-east. The balloon remained in sight of those who witnessed the ascent for half an hour and upwards. Three carrier pigeons were taken by Mr. Green in a small wicker basket, one of which he was to set at liberty on arriving at his greatest altitude, and the other two he was to dispatch as soon as he effected his descent, to convey to his friends at the Eagle Tavern the name of the place where, and the time when, he descended. In the company, which, though numerous, was not altogether the most select, we noticed a young lady, named Stocks, who, it will be recollected, narrowly escaped destruction in an aerial voyage with Mr. Harris, who was killed by falling with the car of a balloon at Beddington-park, near Croydon, in May last. She attracted very general notice.

MESSRS GREEN'S ACCOUNT OF THEIR VOYAGE.

"At half-past five o'clock the balloon left the earth, amidst the cheers of thousands of spectators—and as we passed over the metropolis, we heard the shouts of the inhabitants in the different streets. To give the public a more distinct view of the machine, as it moved with grandeur and sublimity through the atmosphere, we determined not to attain too great an altitude. Our course was west by south south west, and on crossing the River Thames, we passed directly between Waterloo and Blackfriars Bridges. The River Thames, with its serpentine form appeared to the naked eye not larger than a *boa constrictor*. When we were at our utmost altitude, St. Paul's did not appear to be larger than a dog kennel, and the monument not bigger than a walking-stick! When at a distance of about 4,000 feet from the earth, we liberated a pigeon. It has been stated, that in consequence of the extreme rarity of the air at such an elevation a pigeon cannot use its wings; but we found that the moment the pigeon left the car, it flew with ease and rapidity in a zigzag direction towards the earth, till we lost sight of it. The thermometer varied from 69 to 75; the barometer, on leaving the earth stood at 30 inches two-tenths, and when at the highest elevation, it stood at 21 five-tenths, giving an altitude of about a mile and three quarters. We passed through slight currents of air, and at times the earth was completely obscured from our view by detached bodies of vapour. We did not pass through a single cloud, and our voyage was very pleasant. Having been in the atmosphere about an hour and three quarters, we determined on making our descent, the country appearing open and convenient for such purpose. The first sound we heard on descending was the barking of a dog; the barometer then stood at 26 inches, which shewed that we were about three quarters of a mile from the surface of the earth. Having reached the earth without any concussion, and finding the spot on which we landed was a ploughed field, and unfavourable for emptying and packing up the machine, we agreed that one of us (Mr. G. Green) should alight; he did so, and Mr. Charles Green re-ascended, and proceeded on wards to a grass field about a quarter of a mile distant, on the estate of Lady Glynn, in the parish of Ewell, a distance of nearly two miles from Epsom, where a safe descent was effected, with the assistance of a number of country people. Having packed up the balloon, we started in a chaise and four for London, and arrived at the Eagle Tavern about eleven o'clock the same night. To the directors and engineers of the Independent Gas Company we feel ourselves particularly obliged, for their activity and good management.

"CHARLES GREEN.
"GEORGE GREEN.

"Goswell-street,
"Monday night, 12 o'clock, April 4."

A vast crowd of persons had assembled at the Eagle Tavern when the Messrs. Green arrived, and great pleasure was expressed at their having made so fine an ascension, and at their descent and return.

THE TIMES,—April 7.

No *Paris* papers were published on Monday morning, owing to the festival of the preceding day. We have received the *Etoile* published in the afternoon of Monday, and dated Tuesday, from which we have extracted the following singular story respecting a gang of murderers and robbers in Constantinople:—

"We have the following accounts from our correspondent at Constantinople of a horrible event unknown in the annals of its history, which has taken place in that capital.

"At the hour of midnight, two men belonging to the guard were going by the side of the houses which border the little cemetery. Suddenly they perceived a porter bearing a large chest on his shoulders, who, on being questioned, answers that he is carrying to the port the effects of a traveller who is on the eve of his departure. In consequence of the suspicions which they reasonably conceived, the guards conduct the porter back to the house from which he had come; and as he refuses to open the chest, on the pretext that he has not got the key, one of the Turks remains, and the other runs to inform the Bach-aga (commander of the guard) of what has pssed. The latter immediately repairs to the spot with his attendants. They force open the chest. What a horrible sight! They see two dead bodies cut in pieces, one that of a Jew, the other of a Frank. They were struck as with a ray of light. They recollect that several individuals have disappeared in Pera and Galata, whose relations and friends could not by any means account for their strange disappearance.

"The Bach-aga causes this house, and four others, belonging to Turks, which, together with the first, formed as it were an island, to be surrounded. After a strict search, they were convinced that these five houses had internal communications. They proceeded to dig, and found a well which contained several dead bodies. The men and women which inhabited this horrible den were arrested, and the crime has been discovered in its whole extent. The object of their association was to draw into the snare, any one who had fine stuffs to sell, or another whom they invited to come and exchange to advantage his money for that lately issued.

"Two or three women were particularly employed to call in those who passed, and who, when they were once drawn into the snare, were stripped and murdered by the men. Such a tissue of iniquities and horrors could not long escape the watchful eye of justice. It has seized on all the guilty, who have been condemned to death, and executed without distinction of sex. The Sultan then commanded that the doors and windows of the five Turkish houses should be walled up, and should thus remain with the stamp of reprobation, and as a lasting monument of a crime without parallel, and frightful by its infamy.

"The *Gabrielle*, bombard, Captain Allegre, which was bringing the animals sent by the Bey of Tunis to his Majesty, has perished on the coast of Sidi-Aoui, at the entrance of the Gulf of Tunis. The whole crew was saved, as well as the greater part of the animals. They had no news of the *Cybele* frigate, which sailed in company with this bombard, which it convoyed. It was hoped, however, that it had survived the tempest, which arose the 2d day after its departure, and continued two days."

THE TIMES.—April 11.

COBBETT'S GRADUS AD PATIBULUM; OR EASY STEP TO THE GALLOWS.

"Having the fear of John Doe and Richard Roe before his eyes, Cobbett, in 1818, took French leave of his native country, and settled himself snugly at Long Island, in North America. That his disciples, however, might not be without hope, he left behind him an affectionate address, exhorting them to treasure up all his "nice little books;" promising them a plentiful supply; cautioning them not be imposed upon; and expressing his confidence, that amidst the crowd of writers, they would be able to distinguish his voice, "as a lamb does that of its mother, though there be hundreds of others bleating at the same moment.'

Accordingly, one of the very first bleatings, which Mr. O'Connell's 'animal,' then, happily, beyond the reach of English law, sent home to his lambs in this country, was the following plan: to be put into execution, you will observe, by journeymen, who were living under the power of that law, and exposed to the strong temptation of poverty and distress. This plan, which, throughout England, has excited the sensation it deserves, is called *Cobbett's Gradus ad Patibulum*; i. e. *Cobbett's Easy Steps to the Gallows*. What appellation Mr. O'Connell's countrymen, for whose sake it is here principally inserted, ought to give to his 'friend's' ingenious method of raising the lower orders, we leave gentleman to say. It is divided into four lessons, as follow:—

Lesson I. *The Subject opened.*—1. "It is now clear, my friends, that the credit of the paper-money may, at any hour, be destroyed in a moment, and that, too, as quietly as we can kill a frog or a toad. If the nation, goaded into deep enterprise, should, one of these fine mornings, find itself amidst abundance of Bank notes, picked up in the streets, or taken out of post-letters, who, from that day forth, would ever take a Bank note? Who is to detect the utterer? Hard money alone would pass. Wheat would be 3s. a bushel. The thing is practicable; easy of execution; and certain in its effects. It will assuredly take place. Mind, I tell you so."—*Cobbett's Register*, v. 34, pp. 17, 486.

2. "Suppose me to be capable of forging notes, why need I expose myself, or any body else, in the uttering of them? What have I to do but to forge a parcel: place them in the street; tell my brother where they will be; he finds them, and takes care to have some one with him when he finds them: he then passes them; and if traced back to him, proves that he found them. I might for lack of a brother, or trusty friend, find my pocket-book or parcel myself, and having a witness, prove that I found it."—v. 34, p. 1624.

Lesson II.—*The Inducement.*—"If I am asked, what inducement any body can have to make Bank notes, in order to scatter them about the streets and highways, I answer, what inducements have any of us reformers had, and have, for any of our exertions in the cause of reform? Why should not the same inducement lead to this act; which has no danger at all in it? Any man may do the thing almost unassisted. For, as to the expense, it would be hard indeed, if the means of defraying it were not at hand. And, besides, is there no such thing in the world as men acting from resentment? This is, then, a thing easily done, because attended with no danger. It is a piece of mere sport, as to the execution.—v. 34. p. 24.

Lesson III. *The Plan.*—1. "The making of large quantities of notes, and sowing them in the streets by night, is the most efficient of all the modes of attack.

2. "There are plenty of men who can trust each other. The means are graving tools, price 5s., perhaps. A printing apparatus, that a man may keep in a cubit foot of space. Some paper. And the operator's own dwelling-house.

3. "Any engraver who can imitate a Bank note may puff out the Bank bubble. When a sufficient quantity of the notes is ready, the maker or contriver has prepared as many post-letter cases as he chooses; and, the day being arrived, he sends off a packet in each. These would go to tradesmen and others, who would of course, pass the notes thus conveyed to them.

4. "But the great and efficient outlet would be the streets of the metropolis. During a night of November, the whole of London might be amply supplied. One man would take the Tower way; another Spitalfields; another St. Giles's; and so on. The droppers would take care to drop in places where destruction, from feet of men or of horses, could not be likely to happen, and in white paper wrappers, to catch the eye. Into alleys and long popular streets of the smaller size, the greater part of the parcels would probably be thrown. In the morning, the far greater part of the notes would be found; and, before noon, one-half of them would be expended.

5. "To avoid the glaring appearance of *new* notes in the hands of labouring people, any proportion of the quantity might be *smoked*, or otherwise made to appear old. In about a day many of the notes would reach the Bank; and, besides, rumours would fly about that many parcels of notes had been found. This would be pretty nearly enough. A general panic would prevail. In eight-and-forty hours not a note would pass. The mails would carry the news to the Land's-end. However, I shall neither do the thing myself, nor advise others to do it; but content myself with saying that I think it likely it will be done.—v. 34, pp. 17, 221.

Lesson IV.—*Its glorious consequences*.—1. "Such a blow as this would be a million times surer than that of a thousand daggers all striking at once, and a million times more decisive. Suspicion, that mortal foe of all paper money, would no longer be asleep, but would be staring with both eyes, and seeing a million in every pound note. From the London notes, suspicion would instantly fly to the country notes. All money transactions would be at a stand.

2. "No buying. No selling. A Bank-note would be rejected as something beneath contempt; and the richest men in ready money would be those who happened to have a bit of gold, silver, or copper coin.

3. "No payment of debts. No collecting of taxes. No supply of London markets with meal and flour: for what farmer or miller would venture to send up his produce? No wages could be paid. The uproar would be inconceivable. The day of justice would have arrived. And all the shirking, and winding, and twisting, and canting of such men as Wilberforce, would be no more use to them than they would be at the day of judgment.

4. "Look at the confusion, the uproar, that must instantly exist! The fundholders, the soldiers, the sailors, could not be paid. It would be impossible to pay them for a week. Taxes, private debts, law suits, contracts! Only think of the consequences! A dread, such as was never heard of, would spread over the country like lightning.

5. "A thousand guineas, judiciously employed, would produce utter confusion. Three hundred thousand families of fundholders would be pennyless in an hour, and starving in a week.

6. "The object to be accomplished is one of such magnitude, that enchants by its grandeur.

7. "My scheme of sowing Bank-notes is the TOUCHSTONE. Those who boggle at it are short of the mark."—xxxiv, pp. 17, 73, 221, 684, 1074.

That any one, bearing the human shape, could calmly contemplate the indescribable ruin, the irremediable distress, which the success of the diabolical project would occasion, strikes one with inexpressible horror. Mr. Cobbett, you will observe, does not intend "to do the thing *himself*." He is right. So valuable a neck ought not to be endangered. But the readiness with which he offers up the neck of "*brother, or trusty friend*," shows the lengths he is prepared to go to serve his beloved country, and greatly enhance the "debt of gratitude" which the Catholics owe to him.

THE TIMES.—April 12.

KINGSTON, Feb. 12.

The public are requested to suspend their judgment on the different statements respecting Mr. Muirhead's affairs, as that gentleman is preparing a correct statement of his accounts, which will be submitted to his creditors shortly.

Arrival of the Bishop.—The *Herald* yacht, 18, Capt. H. J. Leeke, having on board the Right Rev. Christopher Lipscombe, D. D., Lord Bishop of Jamaica, his Lady, the Hon. Mrs. Coventry (the mother), the Rev. W. Pope, Archdeacon, the Rev. W. Patterson, and W. C. Bolton, and Henry Lipscombe, Esq., Secretary to the Lord Bishop, came to anchor at Port Royal yesterday noon. The *Herald* saluted the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, which compliment was returned by the *Serapis*. Shortly after the *Herald* came to anchor, Vice-Admiral Sir Lawrence Halsted, with the different Captains of the squadron, and Commissioner Ross, went on board, and complimented the Bishop on his safe arrival. We understand his lordship will not land until Monday.—*Cornwall Gaz. Feb.* 12.

An article under the head of "Vienna" intimates, that only the Ambassadors of the *great* Powers are to be invited to meet the Emperor of Austria at Milan, during the approaching summer. And the *great* Powers named are Russia, France, and Prussia. England, therefore, is not a great Power, or at least is not as such invited. We have no objection to the omission, provided only we be not, to use the modern expression, *concluded* in the determinations of the great Powers. We would not wish the King of England to have a representative at such a meeting. The Emperor of Austria, however, will be pleased to recollect, that had it not been for England, he would not now have Milan as a place of rendezvous for himself and the Ambas-

sadors of the great Powers: and we are sure his grateful heart will recollect this circumstance, when he approaches the capital of the late kingdom of Italy. Without, therefore, confiding our interests to his Imperial Majesty's care, we still think he will be mindful of them.

Ours be an eccentric course if the great Powers so please! and they will have no right to complain, if we pursue it with vigour. Suppose, for example, they should decree that Naples was still to be occupied by Austrian troops. We are no parties to the agreement: we were not even invited to the conferences. Why should we not, then, at least reclaim, and effect the independence of Sicily?

But we are surprised at a much more singular breach of etiquette than the overlooking of England. Our institutions are so different from those of the States whose ambassadors are selected, that we could only create confusion, and impede decisions: but the GRAND TURK is liable to no such objections. May we not put in a word for His Majesty of the Dardanelles? His policy so closely resembles that of the Sovereigns invited to send their representatives, that no dissatisfaction could be excited by diversity of habits or views. They all hold the people in the same degree of respect: all equally consult the good of their subjects by wise restrictive laws, and a liberal construction and administration of them. Oh, evermore, then, let an Ambassadar from "MAHMOUD II., Grand Seignor and Sultan of the "Ottoman Empire," be present at the approaching conferences!

SUNDAY MONITOR.—APRIL 17.

...URT OF KING'S BENCH, FRIDAY.

...ore the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE *and a Special Jury.*)

BYRNE v. PARKINS.—Mr. C. Phillips stated the case on the part of the plaintiff. As the defendant has asserted that upon a former occasion, he excited a prejudice, he would deprive him of any pretext of that nature, by stating the facts drily and simply. To the plaintiff, it involved all he was worth in the world; and to the defendant, that which was most precious to every honourable and sensitive mind, his character. The charge he made against the defendant before, and which he reiterated now, was, that under the mask of charity he collected subscriptions for the plaintiff, with a view to his own private gain, and with that view that he retained a portion of them in his own hands. The charge was heavy; but he pledged himself to sustain it by proof. The charge against Mr. Parkins, that he withheld a portion of these sums, would be sustained by declarations out of his own mouth, seriously and deliberately made. It would be shown, that early in September, 1822, he confessed that he had received 150*l.* on account of Byrne; and this not boastingly—not jocosely,—but as a matter of business and calculation, to Mr. Cobbett, who interested himself in the plaintiff's favour.—Mr. William Cobbett was then called, who shortly came into Court, and appeared in the box. He looked ill; but bore his part with great energy, and with a deep sonorous voice in the strange scene which followed between him and the defendant. As he was about to swear,—Mr. Parkins asked; Pray Mr. Cobbett, do you believe in the Bible?—The Lord Chief Justice: Be quiet Sir; you can ask the witness no question till he has been sworn.—Mr. Cobbett then took the oath —Mr. Parkins: Now, Mr. Cobbett, let me ask, do you believe in the Bible.—Mr. Cobbett: Let me ask you if you believe that bastard child is yours (Great laughter.)—The Lord Chief Justice; Pray Sir, answer the question—Mr. Cobbett.: It is not the Bible; it is the Testament.—Parkins: Do you believe in it?—Mr. Cobbett: I do believe in it.—Mr. Cobbett was then examined by Mr. Patterson, and gave evidence as follows: I know Mr. Parkins and Byrne. I recollect a subscription being collected for the plaintiff. I had a conversation with Mr. Parkins in September, 1822, about a fortnight before Byrne's arrival in England. Mr. Parkins told me he had written a day or two before to Dublin, signifying his readiness to send 100*l.* to Mr. Stanton, the editor of a newspaper, on account of Byrne. I advised him not to send the 100*l.*, as it would be better to keep it till Byrne arrived, and give it him here; and I asked him how he could venture to send 100*l.* already, expressing my surprise that he had the means of doing it in his hands. He replied, "Why man, I have 150*l.* in my hands. It might be a little more or a little less; but 150*l.* was the sum I understood him to mean, and which he mentioned. I think the conversation ended in his agreement not to send the 100*l.* He did not speak boastingly; there was no braggadocia in the case; we were talking seriously of the matter.—Mr. Parkins then began to cross examine Mr. Cobbett; As you have told a long story about me which I know nothing about, I will ask you a few questions: Pray what trade are you? —Mr. Cobbett. What trade? I am neither a dog-seller nor a coach-maker (Great laughter.)—The Lord Chief Justice, with much urbanity, said, That is not the way to answer the question."—Mr. Cobbett: Must I answer it, my Lord? —The Lord Chief Justice: Why not? Cannot you say you are a bookseller, if you are so? It is not for me to instruct you; but I have heard you are so.—Mr. Cobbett: Well, I am bookseller.—Mr. Parkins: And were you a bookseller when you became a bankrupt.—The Lord Chief Justice. Did a commission of bankruptcy ever issue against you?—Mr. Cobbett: Yes my Lord.—Mr. Parkins: And do you mean to answer that you were described as a bookseller in those proceedings?—Mr. Cobbett: I believe that I was—really I don't exactly recollect.—Mr. Parkins: Oh, you don't recollect! And yet you pretend to recollect all this, which you say I said.—As Mr. Parkins was proceeding with great impetuosity,—The Lord Chief Justice said—Listen to me, Sir. If you will not condescend to put your questions in a decent and proper manner, you shall not put them at all.—Mr. Parkins: Did you never apply to me for a loan of 700*l.*? —Mr. Cobbett. (with tremendous power of voice); No! never!— Mr. Parkins: You mean to swear you never applied to me before. Byrne came over; —Mr. Cobbett: No; I never saw you but once before you spoke about Byrne, and that was in Catherine-street, when you told me you were the son of the Duke of Norfolk, and that he owed you 28,000*l.* (A loud laugh)—Mr. Parkins: What! will you swear that I was the son of the Duke of Norfolk, and that he owed me 28,000*l.*?—Mr. Cobbett: O faith, no; not that it was so, but that you said so. I did not believe a word of it.—Mr. Parkins. When was it pray?—Mr. Cobbett: Why I was going to see a fat hog, with Mr. Peter Walker, and you joined us—Mr. Parkins: And you swear that I said that the Duke of Norfolk was my father?—Mr. Cobbett: Ay and more—that you told me Lord Sidmouth had paraded his daughters before you to get you to marry one of them (Great laughter.)—Mr Parkins: What day was this?—Mr. Cobbett: The day! Why it was a few days before I went off to America.—Mr. Parkins (handing a paper to the witness)—Tell me now if that is your hand-writing?—Mr. Cobbett: Why it is, print—a printed circular---asking the public to raise 700*l.* for the election at Coventry. The signature is mine—Mr. Parkins: And did you not send this to me?---Mr. Cobbett: I cannot tell whether I did or did not: it was sent to you among others, I suppose by one of my sons---Mr. Parkins showed a second paper to Mr. Cobbett, which he said was written by his son William, and then asked him if a letter, which he produced was written by him.—Mr. Cobbett: No it is not in my hand, but it was written by my authority, by diction—I acknowledge every word and syllable of that letter, and you will do me a great favour if you will read it.—As Mr. Parkins put up the letter, Mr. Cobbett asked him with great strength of tone, "Why don't you read it?"—The Lord Chief Justice: Because it has not come to his turn yet. You are to answer questions, not to ask them.—Mr. Parkins: Pray, had you never any thing to do with the *Statesman* newspaper?—Mr. Cobbett: Certainly; I wrote for it.—Mr. Parkins: And for nothing?—Mr. Cobbett: O no; not for nothing, I assure you.—Mr. Parkins: I will hand you a work you are much celebrated for—your *Register*. Was that published by your authority? (handing a paper.)—Mr. Cobbett: I was not the proprietor at the time it bears date.—The Lord Chief Justice: You can say whether it was published by your authority.—Mr. Cobbett: Really I cannot say upon my oath whether I wrote any article in that *Register*.—Mr. Parkins (pointing out an article.) Surely you know your own style, you can tell if it was written by you.—Mr. Cobbett: Certainly it was not; it is a report of the dinner taken from the newspapers. I was at Reading when it was published, and had nothing to do with it—not half so much as you, perhaps. (A laugh.)—Mr. Parkins; Did you read it?—Mr. Cobbett: I cannot say if I did; often I do not; I am not sure I ever saw it.—Mr. Parkins: When was the conversation you speak of?—Mr. Cobbett: It was when you told me about Lord Sidmouth's daughter: my own daughter ran out of the room.---The Lord Chief Justice: Pray, Mr. Cobbett——Mr. Parkins: Did you not read the proofs?---Mr. Cobbett: Not I, faith; I never read proofs, it is enough for a man to read once ---Mr. Parkins: When did you become proprietor again?---Mr. Cobbett: About April last. My son John was proprietor till then; but having an ambition to have a wig on his head, I did not think it right to let him continue a publisher---Mr. Parkins: Did you not send that paper to me (pointing to one) for my approbation.---Mr. Cobbett: I think not? it is impossible. Your approbation, indeed! (A laugh.)—Mr. Parkins: Did you subscribe for Byrne yourself?---Mr Cobbett: In the whole, for this poor man and his family. I subscribed 40*l.*---Mr. Parkins: What? paid into my hand?---Mr. Cobbett: Oh no! About 9*l.* went into your hands upon my oath.--I believe you received hundreds; that is my belief, on my oath.—Mr. Parkins: There are, my Lord, many transactions here about many persons---Mr. Cobbett: I can't even call you a person.---The Lord Chief Justice: Now, pray, Mr. Cobbett---Mr. Parkins then cross-examined as to the precise day of the conversation; but Mr. Cobbett said "It was in September, and before Byrne came; what do you want more?"—Mr. Parkins then cross-examined as to whether the 100*l.* spoken of was not to be a loan; but Mr. Cobbett strenuously denied it.—Mr. Parkins: Did you not recommend me to invest 1000*l.* in American Stock for Byrne?—Mr Cobbett: No, I never recommended stock to any human being---no paper money. "Get your money, and lock it up," I have said to every body. (A great laugh.) Mr. Parkins: Did you not recommend that a hackney coach should be purchased, and a painting of a particular description on the pannels?—Mr. Cobbett: Never; I am an enemy to all quickeries and fopperies of the kind.---Mr. Parkins; No, not a foppery; some thing a great deal worse.---Mr. Cobbett: No; if I had proposed any thing indecent, it is most likely you would have agreed to it. (Great laughter.)---Mr. Parkins then cross-examined as to Mr. Cobbett's concurrence in his appointment to take the chair at the dinner; but elicited nothing but this---"If I did, it was because you had the money," and I said, "What are we to do? If we go on without Parkins, he has the money, and he will sack it" (A laugh.) ---On the subject of the dinner, Mr. Cobbett said he would not say if he paid for his ticket; he believed he put his sovereign into the plate, but could not swear. Mr. Parkins asked about an objection to the King's health, but was stopped by the Court ---Mr. Parkins: Did I not offer to leave the chair in consequence of your introducing something about the Bishop?---Mr. Cobbett: No, I thought you went to it a great deal too eagerly, and stuck to it a great deal too long.—Mr. Parkins: I have done with you now, but I shall call you perhaps by-and-by for very important matters.—Mr Cobbett: My Lord, Mr. Parkins has subpœnaed me here as his witness. I am kept at a very great inconvenience; and I wish to know if I am obliged to stay unless he pays me my expenses?---The Lord Chief Justice: You must stay till you see whether he calls you. It has not been usual here to allow expenses to witnesses residing in Middlesex.---Mr. Cobbett: There are a great many others whom he has subpœnaed, and who are kept to their great inconvenience.---The Lord Chief Justice; I cannot help it, Sir.---Mr. Cobbett then retired from the Court.---Mr. Robert Bell and Mr. Charles Mayor were examined, and proved the acceptance of money by Mr. Parkins.---Mr. Phillips said this was the case on behalf of the plaintiff.---Mr. Parkins: I do not know that any thing has been proved against me that I ought to answer.---The Lord Chief Justice; Yes; there is a declaration of yours as to the amount of subscriptions, and an account delivered by you acknowledging the receipt of 451*l.* and the effect of this evidence is matter for the consideration of the jury.

Mr. Parkins then addressed the jury, in a speech through all the varieties of which it is impossible to follow him. He spoke with great rapidity, and without the least order, about any thing which was suggested to his mind, however foreign to the cause. His manner was as eccentric as his matter. He took the greater part of the floor for his range; sometimes facing the jury, but often talking to the judge or the counsel, and sometimes turning his back on the jury to face the "myrmidons of the press;" digressed to attack Mr. Scarlett, and said something we did not comprehend about that eminent barrister going to Peterborough with a tin box at his back which produced a laugh: and then turned on Mr. Phillips, who he said, "came from the same turf with the plaintiff."---The Lord Chief Justice observed that the defendant had turned his back on the Jury.---Mr. Parkins said, if he did so, it was because he did not choose to turn his back upon his enemies. He stated, that he had not defrauded Byrne of a farthing---he should scorn to do so: if any body could prove that he had defrauded Byrne of 451*l*, he would undertake to pay that individual the next moment 25,000*l*. Yes, the next moment he would pay it (Laugh.) He could do so, for he was much richer than most of the fellows with gowns and wigs whom he saw around him. He was completely independent---he cared for no man. (Laughter.)

Mr. Henry Hunt examined by Mr. Parkins---I happened to call at Mr. Parkins's office about the 15th or 16th of November, 1822. Mr. Parkins then stated the amount of the sums subscribed in Byrne's hearing. It was under 50*l.* Nothing more then took place relevant to this subject.

R. H. Tylor.---I went into the defendant's service in the latter end of November, 1821, and after remaining off and on with him, left it finally in the beginning of 1823. I recollect paying Byrne several sums on the defendant's account. [The witness here detailed several petty sums which he knew to have been paid by Mr. Parkins on Byrne's account.] Other witnesses were examined, who proved that Byrne had received money to a trifling amount, but on their cross examination proved that Mr. Parkins had frequently vaunted of the flourishing state of the subscription.---Mr. Phillips addressed the jury for the plaintiff when the Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence to the jury and stated the case as a matter of account, making a few observations upon the defendant's conduct. The jury retired and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff damages One Hundred and Fifty-three Pounds, Five Shillings. The trial lasted for twelve hours.

BOW-STREET.

Nicholas Casey was charged with having assaulted Isaballa Martin, a very decent and tall young woman, who deposed that as she was passing down Long Acre, on her way home last night, the said Nicholas Casey obtruded his attentions upon her; and because she requested him to mind his own business he endeavoured to push her down; but he did not succeed in so doing, and she gave him in charge to the watch.---'Well Mr. Nicholas Casey" said his Worship, 'this was a manly feat of yours; what have you to say in your defence;'--'Your honour, *I was drunk*,' replied Mr. Nicholas Casey, And pray what are you, Nicholas; asked his Worship---'A *tailor* by *trade*, your Honour; replied Mr. Nicholas Casey,---'I thought so.' rejoined his Worship, 'for the tailors are now become the most troublesome people in London.--Mr, Nicholas Casey, however, pleaded that it was his first offence; and as the young woman said she did not wish to be 'hard with him, he was allowed to apologize, pay his fee, and depart in peace.

Timothy Jenkins was next placed before the bench, charged by divers of the watch with singing, bellowing, and shouting, at three o'clock in the morning, in Saint Martin's-lane.--In his defence, he said, "May it please your Worship, I admit the premises in *puris* because I know I had been supping with a *few* friends; and I hope your Worship will attribute it to the *fluency* of the liquor.---What are you, Timothy?' said the Magistrate.--'Your Worship, I am by *trade* a *tailor*;' replied Timothy, and the Magistrate directed him to pay his fee, go to his work, and be less *fluent* in his cups in future.

Samuel Clutterbuck, a young man more than two yards long, was next brought forward.—'And what has Samuel Clutterbuck done?' asked the Magistrate.---'Nothing further than lying dead drunk in James-street, your Worship,' replied the watchman.---'Nothing further than being unable to go further,' said the Magistrate.--'Yes, your Worship,' replied the watchman, 'and by which means I was obliged to asket him to the watchhouse in a *wheelbarrow*.'---'And, pray what may *you* be, Mr. Clutterbuck?" said his Worship.'---'A *tailor!!* by *trade*, your Worship; replied Mr. Clutterbuck.'---'Really, this is scandalous!' observed Sir Richard Birnie; 'why there are nothing but tailors! What the plague are you all about? Was there any thing particular going on amongst you yesterday?'---'Not that I am aware of, your Worship,' replied Mr. Samuel Clutterbuck—'I remember,' said Sir Richard,' a Colonel Elliot once raised a regiment of tailors--they were called Elliot's Dragoons, and they did good service--they cut up the enemy as though they were cutting up so much broadcloth. Don't you think, Mr. Samuel Clutterbuck, that *ten* regiments of tailors might not be raised in London at the present day, with great benefit to the public?---Mr. Samuel Clutterbuck blushed, and smiled, and said nothing: and having been admonished and discharged, he paid his fee, and departed, to make way for,

Mr. Jeremiah Suitters a small person whose sinister side was supported by a crutch.--And are *you* a tailor also?' said Mr. Halls.--'Exactly so!!!' replied Mr. Suitters.---'An plaze yer Wurchip,' said the watchman, 'I found him basely disguished with liquor under the peehazes in Common garden at two o'clock this morning. He had so much of it that he could'nt move neither leg nor limb; so I tuck him to the watchhouse.--'In a *wheelbarrow*;' said Mr. Halls.--In a wheelbarry, your Honour, I did: for he hada't a leg of his own to stand upon! replied the guardian of the night.—'Very well! said his Worship;' by and bye, I suppose every watchhouse must be furnished with a wheelbarrow for the accommodation of the tailoring fraternity.--Mr. Jeremiah Suitters begged to assure his Worship that he was not a man who made a practice of qualifying himself for riding in such a vehicle; and upon his promising to keep himself as sober as possible, in future, he was discharged like the rest; as were several others of his brethren who had been found in the same comfortable condition.

Two men named Brown and Springall under went a severe examination on Friday at this office being suspected of some participation in the late mysterious murder at Hanwell, but nothing was elicited confirmatory of that suspicion, and they were eventually discharged.

THE POLITICAL TRIUMVIRATE.

Since the assemblage of "every living thing" in Noah's Ark, there has never been a stranger association of character, than that on the floor of the Court of King's Bench, on Friday. The three neudescripts of the political world,—PARKINS, COBBETT, and HUNT,—what a convocation of talent! It was highly amusing to witness the Ex-Sheriff with his prevailing contempt for common sense and public decency, let loose upon the sturdy Mr. COBBETT, who strong in unequalled assurance, repelled his adversary with the most unshaken indifference. No one could anticipate a victory for Mr. PARKINS when opposed to such an antagonist, for though we will not take from him the title of one of the most annoying of men,—yet he possesses, in common with all great geniuses, a wild enthusiasm in his impertinence, which prevents him from sheltering much of his absurdity under the impenetrable garb of policy, and the whole motives of the man lay bared to the world in all their native folly; the exposition is most unlimited and ridiculous. It will be seen in the proceedings "BYRNE v. PARKINS," that the notorious defendant disdained to assume the least novelty of temperance of manner, but in this as in every previous affair, exposed himself in truly consistent and characteristic absurdity. Old COBBETT was positive and vulgar, which admits of no surprise, such qualifications having been the means whereby he has flourished. Mr. HUNT in a great measure disappointed us, for he was unusually temperate, awed no doubt, into a respectable obscurity by the superior folly or phrenzy, or both, of Mr. Parkins. The verdict is one which must impart general satisfaction.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

"A Day in Stowe Gardens," 1 *vol.* 8*vo*—*Hunt, Tavistock-street.*

This book is confessedly after the manner of BOCCACIO, and there is carried through the several narratives a pleasing, unaffected vein highly recommending them to the "light readers."—to those who like a journey through a world, which, though in a great degree, ideal, retains the better circumstances of our own dull earth without its qualifying exigencies to destroy the illusion created by constant lovers and enduring friends. It is true we have in this book victims of passion; but the general tenor is of that quiet and kindly benevolence, which we admire as literature's primest virtue. The sketches of character are not strong, but distinct; and there is throughout the work a perspicuity and intelligence, blended with much prevailing liberality and good feeling. *The Story of Zulena* bears a melancholy interest, and imparts to us the same enjoyment as SHAKSPEARE'S *Jaques* gathers from a song. We also admire the devotion of *Adelaide*, and are contented to be half converted to the belief of its real existence in the world around us. *The Adventures of a Yorkshire Knight* is not the happiest of the collection, but we are again pleased with *Sulvanus*, and with the friendship of *Monsieur Roseville*, though we doubt he will be no favourite with our fair readers, imitating as he does the behaviour

"——— of Cato the sententious,
Who lent his lady to his friend Hortensius."

The *Forlorn Ship*, is a beautiful tale, and only equalled by the *Narrative of Raymond*, in which we feel assured from the qualities of "poor *Mary*" that "the recording angel" must drop a tear upon the frailties of such as she when solicited by her meekness and devotion. We shrewdly suspect, that "an actress" in this tale has a living original. *A Day in Stowe Gardens* is moral, intelligent, and amusing; and we do not doubt that the success attending this volume, will be an additional incentive to the author's purpose of continuation.

A new law is about to be passed for the preservation of our salmon fisheries, which for many years have been decreasing. A new felony will be created, in order to prevent the extinction of this rich tribe of fish.

The elegant WATERLOO VASE has just been completed by Messrs. Green and Ward, of Ludgate-hill. It stands about two feet high, and measures three feet across the brim, and is modelled much after the Warwick Vase. The front is ornamented with a very exquisite design, sculptured in *bas relief*, representing one of the most interesting periods of the celebrated battle which it is destined to commemorate. This costly work of art will be presented to his Grace at a public dinner at the City of London Tavern on the 13th of May.

LORD BYRON.—Mr. Parry, who is mentioned by Count Gamba, Mr. Fletcher, Colonel Stanhope, and by the writers both in the Westminster Review and London Magazine, as having been very intimate with Lord Byron during the latter period of his residence in Greece, and who was with him at his death, will publish, in a few days, his account of this event. It is said to differ considerably from every other account; and to contain some piquant details on the conduct of the Greek Committee and their Agents.

THE COURIER,—APRIL 20TH.

MANCHESTER, MONDAY NIGHT.

The town has been all day in a ferment, at the announcement of Kean's appearance this evening in *Richard*. The generality of the reflecting part of the town did not so much blame the Actor as the Manager; for after the former had passed the ordeal at Drury-lane, it was not to be expected that he would have much hesitation in presenting himself on the boards of a provincial Theatre. But this outrageous insult on the part of the Manager to the people of Manchester, will not, cannot, be easily pardoned. Nothing short of an O. P. row was expected, and a placard was posted all over the town this day, describing in terms of strong reprobation, the conduct of the object of attack, whom it characterised as a "mischievous and shameless monster."

Evening came, and as the hour of performance drew near, every precaution was taken by the Authorities to prevent a breach of the peace. Several of the most active of the police were posted about the Theatre, and Mr. Lavender, the Deputy Constable, himself was in attendance. The house was pretty full; indeed the upper boxes, pit, and gallery, very much so; the lower boxes however, were not more than half full; in these

there were only *five females*, and they were vulgar-looking, ill-dressed, dowdies, in muslin caps and party-coloured ribbons. One of these was well known, and she and her companion were very unceremoniously walked out of the boxes.

There were about a dozen milliners and cook-maids in the upper boxes, which, together with about as many washerwomen and factory girls in the pit, were all the females in the house.---The great majority of the audience consisted of strangers, spruce warehousemen, and apprentice boys. There were very few persons, whose years might afford a presumption that they were the fathers of grown up families. When the curtain drew up the performers were assailed with hisses, and cries of "off, off," and the first scene was quite inaudible. In the second scene Kean made his appearance, and the words---

"Now is the winter of our discontent,"

seemed to have been the signal for a general uproar. A general hooting and hissing commenced intermingled with cries of "shame!" and "off---off," while others clapped, and vociferated---"Bravo Kean?" with all their might. The apprentice boys in the front of the pit (who had evidently been packed there for the purpose) waved their hats, and bawled "Kean for ever!"---"No mock morality."---The tumult continued for nearly ten minutes, during which Kean made many low obeisances, and several ineffectual attempts to obtain a hearing; he at length went through the scene in dumb shew. After a little time order was partially restored, and the play was suffered to proceed; but the recurrence of certain passages was, ever and anon, the signal for the expresion of disapprobation on one part, and clamour on the other. The words—

"And am I then a man to be beloved?
Oh monstrous thought!"———

and those in the scene with Lady Anne—

"Upon my life! she finds (although I cannot)
Myself to be a marvellous proper man."

were readily caught at by the audience. When the curtain fell the clamours for Kean's appearance were loud and incessant, and he at length came forward, and stammered out some few words which were inaudible, except by the apprentices in the front of the pit, who shouted out once more "Bravo, Kean!" as he retired.

The ladies of Manchester have thus preserved their fair fame undefiled, by staying away from the theatre on this occasion; and if that portion of the audience who were induced to go from curiosity, and that part of it which was packed for the occasion, were deducted, there would remain little more than a "beggarly account of empty boxes." One half of the persons in the lower boxes left the house at the close of the first act, apparently much disappointed at the tumult not having terminated in a "general row;" and thus evidently proving that curiosity alone prompted them to visit the Theatre. Now, that the exciting cause has ceased, it will be seen that the Theatre will be literally deserted during the remaining nights of Mr. Kean's engagement here; and it is more than probable, that this insult to the Manchester audience will give the finishing blow to the declining popularity of the Theatre here, as a source of rational amusement.---*Nous verrons.*

TRE COURIER.—April 21.

THE EPIGRAMMATIST, OR WAR IN BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.

Guildhall.—George Pope, a boy about ten years of age, was charged with assaulting one Develin, the street-keeper of the Liberty of Bartholomew-the-Great. It appeared that lately two boys' schools had been set up within the Close, and situated next door to each other, the one kept by Mr. Savage, and the other by Mr. Hill. The uproar that they created when leaving school, had been so annoying, that Develin, the street-keeper, was appointed to preserve order. On Friday afternoon the boys from Mr. Savage's school came out armed with sticks, to attack those from Mr. Hill's. Develin dispersed the crowd, but they reassembled, and, led on by young Pope, an affray ensued, in which Develin got kicked on the shins. It however appeared, on the cross-examination of Develin, that he had seized young Pope before he had committed a breach of the peace that he had no stick, and that his clothes were torn by the Officer.

Mr. Savage, the schoolmaster, then addressed the Alderman. The appointment of the street-keeper, he said, had originated entirely out of the ill-will of a Mr Pym, a resident in the Close. He had some remarkably clever boys in his school; and there was one in particular, who was extremely fond of Martial and Epigram writing; and a little sally of his, playing on the very peculiar name of the Officer (Develin), which, if it failed to excite admiration of the child's genius, ought to have been passed by with a laugh, on the contrary, created a most rancorous feeling against the whole school; and the street keeper had pretty clearly evinced his malice in the partial and savage manner in which he exercised his office. Mr. Savage then read one of the Epigrams, which ran thus:--

"The Close of Bartlemy's well known,
A Paradise to revel in;
The Saints from thence drove out the boys,
And then they let the *Devil in*."

Another ran thus:—

"If P Y M be Y M P,
Then Pym is Imp 'tis clear to see;
Now is it odd, in times so evil,
That a d——d Imp should raise the *Devil*?"

Mr. Savage denied that he was at all aware of the boys bringing sticks with them to school, except on one occasion, when he broke them, and said, if any complaints had been made to him he should certainly have felt himself bound to chastise the offender and prevent disorderly behaviour.

Mr. Alderman Cox laughed heartily on the lines being read, as did all the persons present, except Develin himself, who disclaimed, with some warmth, that he had felt any bitterness at the liberty taken with his name.

Mr. Alderman Cox felt that Develin had not brought a proper object for punishment before him, and dismissed the complaint, recommending Mr. Savage to attend to the conduct of his boys more strictly.

THE GLOBE—April 23.

Leave was given last night to bring in the Bill for regulating the Elective Franchise in Ireland, as far as regards the registered Freeholders. The discussion on it was postponed.

Some very honest people entertain what they call a constitutional objection to this measure, because it goes to deprive of the right of voting a class of persons who now exercise (we cannot say enjoy) that right, and certainly to that extent to narrow the elective franchise.

We do not feel the force of this objection. A measure of this kind must be pernicious, if pernicious at all, either from its immediate consequences or as an example. It is in this last respect that the constitutional objectors to it, we suppose, think it mischievous. If it be admitted that the exercise of the right of voting by persons holding leases of the pretended value of 40s. for the life of some other person be mischievous in itself—if it produce no beneficial effect upon the very persons who possess it, we cannot see that the regulation of the right can be pernicious as an example. If the elective franchise be in its consequences one of the most important rights exercised by the people of the kingdom—if it be most pregnant of good and of evil, an alteration of it, which on the supposition produces good immediate effects, and which may take away the undiscriminating objection which has hitherto existed to any changes, is desirable both for its own sake, and for its influence. If it operate as an example or precedent at all, it must operate in this way, and this is an effect which many of the objectors to the measure (who are friends, nevertheless, to a cautious Parliamentary Reform) must surely, in common with ourselves, wish to see produced. We say, if it operate at all as an example—for we admit that its operation in this way is not likely to be great. The present is a case in which striking evils are seen to result from a particular mode of acquiring the elective franchise, and in which, from a combination of circumstances, many powerful interests concur in wishing to see the law changed. This is a case of very rare occurrence, and, except in such a case, the example will go for little.

As to the immediate effects of the measure, we entreat those who have any doubts to inform themselves as diligently as they can respecting the real condition of the 40s. freeholders. They are not, as some of our readers may imagine, tenants in fee simple (for those the intended measure is not to affect), nor persons holding leases for their own lives, but persons holding small leases, which can only by the most liberal construction be reckoned worth forty shillings a year, (*tenants pur auter vie*) for the life of some other person. Let them look at works not written in the contemplation of any measure for altering the law—for instance, the valuable work of Mr. Wakefield, in Ireland, under the head of *Political Influence*. They will find that the estates of the great Irish landholders are estimated very commonly by the number of freeholders they contain, which seem to be quite as manageable and quite as easily driven one way and another as sheep, or any other kind of live-stock. The mode by which the abject dependence of these "freeholders" is secured are various. The most common is the constant terror of ejectment for arrears of rent—for they are really, in most cases, *rack-renters*. One very common mode, which is described by the witnesses to the Committee of the House of Commons, is this—the landlord makes a lease to the tenant of his land, but makes no lease to him of the bog from which alone he can derive fuel. A refractory freeholder (if such a thing be heard of) is interdicted the privilege of turf cutting, without which his land is worth nothing. If the fire of patriotism burns in his breast, it soon becomes the only one by which he can warm himself.

When the Spartans showed drunken slaves to their youths, it was not for the purpose of inspiring them with a respect either for slavery or wine. We do not know by what reasoning those who reverence the elective franchise, and wish to see it beneficial influence and popular power extended should desire to see continued an abuse of it, by which it is made a cumbrous instrument of power in the hands of the landed aristocracy, operating through the perjury, compulsory servility, and conscious degradation of the people.

This being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth day the morning was ushered in with the customary demonstrations. At an early hour the parade in St. James's park presented a very animated sight, by the appearance of the three regiments of Foot Guards, accompanied by their respective bands in new state dresses of scarlet and gold, on the Mall. His Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived on the Parade, on horseback, about ten o'clock. He was received with every mark of distinction suitable to his rank, by several General Officers, Colonels, &c. After the brigade had gone through several evolutions with the utmost precision, they proceeded in marching order from St. James's-park to the King's palace, followed by the spectators. At one o'clock the Park guns fired a royal salute on the occasion, and preparations are making at the theatres, and among his Majesty's tradespeople for a splendid illumination in the evening. An alteration has been made in the new clothing worn by the Officers in the Foot Guards; instead of the blue collar, as formerly, it is scarlet, the same as the coat; and in lieu of the black silk stock, a white muslin handkerchief appears to be substituted. Of the privates, in room of the epaulette on the shoulders, a cape is now made that completely covers the whole of them.

THE GLOBE,—April 26.

IMPORTANT DISPATCH.

The following dispatch has been received from Ensign Andrew Blueskin, of the ——th regiment, to Mrs. Elizabeth Blueskin, of Stratford-le-Bow, Essex, dated Head-quarters, Long-Spoon, December 10th 1824:—

My Dear Grandmama—I have the honour to acquaint you that the long-expected, and, on my part, no less anxiously-wished-for event, has at length taken place: Corporal Smith, accompanied by two orderlies, said to be of the light company, appeared in front of my quarters this morning, bringing an invitation from the Colonel to breakfast.

I started from a bed full of fleas, amounting, upon the most moderate calculation, to between fifty and sixty thousand, who had insolently evinced their intention of making a meal of me, but (thanks to the valour of my arm!) the vanity of their idle threats was exposed, and the heroic efforts of my thumb and finger were crowned with a most complete and signal victory. Having put myself in marching order, I proceeded to where the messman had assembled his forces, and being well aware of the nature of the service I was called upon, made every preparation for the attack. The absence of the camomile tea, with which you were early accustomed to fortify my stomach in a morning, had in some degree weakened my appetite, but I had been too long accustomed, since my departure from Blueskin Hall, to breakfast without a whet, to feel any regret that fortune had given me an opportunity of contending with matutinal refreshment under circumstances of temporary disadvantage.

As I entered the breakfast-room, I discovered numerous, and apparently formidable, piles of muffins, which the messman was forming in perpendicular columns upon both flanks of the tea urn (a disposition I suffered him to effect without interruption), leaving the cream jug, sugar-basin, and tea caddy in the rear. He had now fully exposed to me his plan of operations, and my own resolution was instantly adopted, of allowing and even encouraging him to bring forth his means and resources to the more open part of the table on the left. In the course of a few minutes I observed a cold fowl, supported by a tongue, taking post on the almost inaccessible part opposite, while a plate of prawns, three red-herrings, and a pat of butter crossed the cloth, and with a numerous division of radishes, occupied the immediate neighbourhood of a cut-glass salt-cellar. The main body consisted of the chocolate and coffee brigades, ranged immediately in front of the great patent urn; while a double row of plates, strongly entrenched with a stockade of knives and forks, presented a formidable phalanx on either wing. At three-quarters past nine o'clock I observed an opportunity of attacking the left to advantage; and never was witnesed a more dashing charge than I made on this occasion; while that gallant officer Adjutant Swallow followed my example with a spirit that did him honour, carrying all opposition before him. We burst through the entrenchments, carrying dismay and terror into the ranks; and I now set gallantly to work, having originally determined to abstain from giving any serious interruption to the various viands until I saw the whole of the material fully brought forward, and within my reach. Five minutes before ten a numerous company of eggs were pushed forward under the south-west angle of the tea pot. I at once saw that it was absolutely necessary that they should be dislodged, and therefore immediately requested Lieutenant Gobbleton, an officer I have often had occasion to mention, to hand me over half a dozen. Were it permitted on such an occasion to dwell upon the strength of my digestive organs, I *would* feel a pleasure in recounting the execution I did, and the burst of rapture that followed every mouthful; but it is sufficient to remark, that I quickly gained my point and fully acted up to the character I have ever sustained. I trust it is unnecessary to say more than that if I related half the *prodigies* I performed or half the quantity of good things which I demolished, your worthy friends and gossips, Miss Susan Jenkins and Lady Archibald Maciatwaddle, would never believe them.

I cannot conclude without observing that all was effected without the loss of a single grinder; and that my stomach and spirits are both in excellent order I feel much pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to Messrs. Thumb and Finger, whose unwearied exertions demand my utmost praise, Messrs. Foot, Little toe, and Leg, also demand my warmest acknowledgments for their eminent exertions in advancing to the attack, and it is with incredible satisfaction I assure you that the following list of casualties among the opposing forces may be depended on. Six plates of buttered muffins, four ditto crumpets, seven pyramids of anchovy toast, one tongue, breast, wing, and merrythought of one fowl, half a pot of marmalade, eight French rolls (five of them not rasped), lumps of sugar as per margin, thirteen cups of Twining's eight shilling souchong, three of Antrobus's best hyson; two quartern loaves, a white and brown one, twelve Sardinias, and one plate of watercresses.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest consideration, &c. &c.
ANDREW DERRYDIDDE BLUESKIN

*** Received too late for the return of the 10th December.—1 egg cup swallowed by mistake—Missing, 3 buttons of Captain Burstbody's waistcoat.

THE SCOTSMAN,—April 27.

In another column will be found an account of a victory gained over the Burmese, near Rangoon. There has evidently been havoc enough to constitute this a battle of some importance, but the details are very imperfect, and rather enigmatical. The Burmese made the attack with their whole force, and, after *seven days* fighting, we defeated them! Some time ago it was made a wonder that our enemy had a dozen or two European muskets in their camp; but in this battle they were in a condition to lose 240 pieces of cannon without exhausting their stock. The victory which was gained on the 8th December, *annihilated* the force of the Burmese, collected by seven months labour; and eight days after this *annihilation*, the enemy was strong enough to sustain a second great defeat, which, like the first, is described as being quite *decisive*. The Burmese empire is celebrated by the Hindus as the land of wizards, and this resurrectionary power of their armies seems almost to justify the distinction.

THE SUN,—April 28.

Accounts are continually arriving from the Continent, which communicate the advantageous effects already produced there by the new system adopted by the British Government in favour of Foreign Trade. In the *Constitutionnel* of Monday, which with other Paris Papers of that day reached us last night, there is an article from Frankfort avowing this fact in a candid manner, particularly as regards the Vine countries bordering on the Rhine. Large purchases of wine, it says, had been made for Dublin and Edinburgh, and "in the midst of the distress in which all the branches of German agricultural industry were involved, England could not have bestowed a greater blessing upon those countries, than by opening, as she has done, a new vent for their produce." "The English," continues the article, "who for a time were not liked at all in Germany, have gained much in public opinion. People *begin* to consider their island as the grand *Reservoir* of civil and commercial liberties, as well as of European civilization, for our Continent has for some years past gradually retrograded towards the barbarous ages."

POETRY.

STANZAS TO THE IVY.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Oh! how could Fancy crown with thee,
In ancient days, the God of Wine,
And bid thee at the banquet be
Companion of the vine?
Thy home, wild plant, is where each sound
Of revelry hath long been o'er!
Where song's full notes once peal'd around,
But now are heard no more!

The Roman, on his battle-plains,
Where Kings before his eagle's bent,
Entwin'd thee with exulting strains,
Around the victor's tent;
Yet, there, though fresh in glossy green,
Triumphally thy boughs might wave,
Better thou lov'st the silent scene,
Around the victor's grave.

Where sleep the sons of ages flown,
The bards and heroes of the past;—
Where through the halls of glory gone
Murmurs the wintry blast!
Where years are hast'ning to efface
Each record of the gran[illegible] and f[illegible];
Thou, in thy solitary grace,
Wreath of the tomb! art there.

Thou o'er the shrines of fallen gods,
On classic plains dost mantling spread,
And veil the desolate abodes
And cities of the dead;
Deserted palaces of Kings,—
Arches of triumph, long o'erthrown,—
And all once glorious earthly things,
At length are thine alone.

Oh! many a temple, once sublime
Beneath a blue, Italian sky,
Hath nought of beauty left by time,
Save thy wild tapestry!
And rear'd 'midst crags and clouds 'tis thine
To wave where banners wav'd of yore,
O'er mould'ring towers by lovely Rhine
Cresting the rocky shore.

High from the fields of air look down,
These eyries of a vanish'd race,
Homes of the mighty, whose renown
Hath pass'd, and left no trace;
But thou art there!---Thy foliage bright,
Unchang'd, the mountain storm can brave.---
Thou that wilt climb the loftiest height,
And deck the humblest grave.

The breathing forms of Parian stone,
That rise round grandeur's marble halls,—
The vivid hues by painting thrown,
Rich o'er the glowing walls---
The Acanthus on Corinthian fanes,
In sculptured beauty waving fair;
These, perish all---and what remains?
Thou---thou alone art there!

'Tis still the same---where'er we tread,
The wrecks of human pow'r we see;
The marvels of all ages fled,
Left to Decay and thee!
And still let man his fabrics rear,---
August in beauty, grace, and strength---
Days pass, thou Ivy never sere,
And all is thine at length.

THE SCOTSMAN,—April 30.

The Duke of Northumberland, as we have already stated, intends to defray all the expenses of his embassy from his own purse; but the government have determined on presenting him with a magnificent sword, said to be of the value of £10,000, which is now preparing for him by Rundell and Bridge. His Grace has two houses already taken for him, one at Rheims and the other at Paris, and has given notice to his suite to be ready to start by the 2d of May. Prince Esterhazy will also go to the coronation, and has a splendid carriage building for that purpose, as has also Count de Bourck, a French and English nobleman; but the most splendid equipage will, it is said, be that of a dashing and fortunate speculator of the Stock Exchange; who, after attending the coronation, will proceed to Italy.

On Sunday, arrived at Spithead, the Portuguese frigate *Princess Royal*, bringing his Excellency Count Palmella, and suite, Ambassador from the Court of Portugal, who, with his Lady, and a retinue of officers, landed on Monday at noon, under a salute from the Platform battery, as well as from the Portuguese frigate. His Excellency was received at the Sally-Port by Admiral Sir Geo. Martin, and all the principal officers of the ships at the port, the Staff of the Garison, and a large assemblage of spectators, whom curiosity had attracted to the spot.

The mania for new schemes and share speculations is in a state of rapid declension in London. Those who bring them out have generally abandoned all idea of a premium, and now limit their efforts to getting the first instalment into their hands. Even in this they often do not succeed, the subscribers, in numerous instances, withholding their money at the risk of prosecution, and shunning, by all possible means the signing of the deeds of settlement. When this spirit has begun to spread, it is very probable that suspicion will fall upon all the new schemes indiscriminately, and that some which might actually be profitable will be abandoned.

THE SUN,—May 2.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The King spent two hours on Saturday afternoon at his Palace in St. James's Park, that which belonged to his late Royal Mother. His Majesty arrived there at three o'clock, and remained till about five. He was attended there by Sir Charles Long, Mr. Nash, Mr. Brent, &c. His Majesty went over the whole of the upper apartments, including the suite of rooms level with the Grand Hall, giving his command respecting their future arrangements. To accomplish the repairs and alterations without loss of time, the numerous persons and families residing in the Palace received official notice, last Wednesday, to remove and quit possession immediately, and in consequence several quitted possession during the last four days,

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1825.

(*Continued from the Supplement.*)

and the others will remove forthwith. The two wings of this Palace are about to be pulled down, and the materials to be sold by auction by Mr. Eversfield. The south wing consists of the lodge, the colonade, and the library, which contains the books which his Majesty has presented to the nation to form a National Library, which are to be removed to the Riding House, to remain there till the Building at the British Museum is ready for their reception. The north wing consists of a kitchen, offices &c. These alterations are said to be necessary for the completion of a plan for building a new Palace, upon an extensive and magnificent scale, for the future residence of the King, which is to be carried into effect with all possible speed, so much so, that nineteen months is reported to be the time fixed upon for the completion of the building, &c..

[BRITISH PRESS.]

Letters and Papers have been received from Bombay to the 26th of December. In another column we have given the dispatches of Lieut. Colonel Deacon, commanding the detachment by which the fort of Kittoor was captured. It appears that after the enemy had agreed to capitulate, a treacherous attempt was made to induce Major Trewman, the Commander of the advanced posts, to enter the wicket alone; but as he suspected the atrocious design, the works were finally taken by escalade. The defence was conducted so obstinately, that the keys of the gates were not surrendered till the British troops had obtained possession of the Palace [illegible] Our loss was trifling in numbers, but much aggravated by the death of Mr. Monroe of the civil service, who was wounded in driving the enemy from an advanced post. News had been received from Singapore, announcing the death of the King of Siam. His successor had resolved to throw open the trade of that country to all foreign merchants without distinction. A report reached the Marquis of Hastings, after that vessel had left the sands at Bombay, that a whole regiment of Sepoys had abandoned their duty and gone over to the Burmese; but no particulars were stated, and the story was considered to be without the least foundation. Many wild rumours had been current, and this was regarded as one of the least credible of those to which morbid speculation had given birth.

[NEW TIMES.]

The recent occurrences in India have given occasion to a very able article on the present state of that country, in Blackwood's Magazine. The writer, who subscribes himself, "*An Old Indian*," displays much originality of thought, and a more than ordinary acquaintance with the details of his subject; and though we differ from him on many important points, yet we confess his arguments on others deserve serious consideration. We cannot indeed admit, that the Burmese war was either "madly" or "unjustly" entered into; nor is this very material, for he allows that "being begun, it must be prosecuted to a close," and "that little doubt can be entertained of the issue." The more important branch of inquiry is that which relates to the supposed causes of the mutiny at Barrackpore, and the death of Mr. Thackeray—events which, though they probably had not the slightest connection with each other, the Old Indian ascribes to a common feeling of discontent at our sway. "Never was any system of Government less adapted to the condition and sentiments of the governed," says this writer, "than is that which prevails in British India to the sentiments and opinions of the Hindoos." Be it so; but it is desirable, for the good of the Hindoos themselves, that their sentiments and opinions should dictate the system of their Government? Is it desirable that a Government, founded on the indelible distinctions of caste, and connected with a barbarous and degrading idolatry, should determine the destinies of a hundred millions of human beings? Assuredly not. This system of Government (a system perfectly consistent with the sentiments and opinions of the Hindoos) has been found incapable of protecting them against the invasions of Greeks, Persians, Tartars, Mohammedans, Christians—and on the other hand a Government of Foreigners, of Invaders, of Conquerors, differing from the native population in origin, language habits, laws, and religion, has upon the whole, given them, what they never obtained from their native Chieftains, protection and security. It doe appear to us absurd to argue that the vices of thes Indian character are owing entirely to our misgovernment. For ages before they knew us they were brutalized by the most senseless superstition, and degraded by the most arbitrary despotism. Such men must, on the general average, be weak-minded and immoral. We found them so; and the only just charge that can be brought against us is, that we have not raised them to a higher rank in the scale of intellect and virtue. If we have failed in this respect, it has not been for want of good intention—it has perhaps been from an eagerness to communicate institutions, which the natives were not prepared to receive. Our judicial system was constructed with a view to the impartial administration of justice, but it has in fact produced additional litigation and perjury. Our financial system was meant to infringe as little as possible on the productive powers of capital and labour; but in the opinion of many persons it tends to produce general poverty. On the other hand, our experience of the base and abject character too prevalent amongst the natives, has generally occasioned us to exclude them from places of trust and confidence, and such exclusion undoubtedly aggravates the vices of which we complain. The article before us recommends a more liberal and indulgent policy in this respect; and we are inclined to think that this suggestion is founded on a just view of human nature, even under the unfavourable circumstances which affect our Indian population.

THE SUN,—MAY 3.—

[illegible] to-day, in this port, the brigantine Amizade, Captain Theodore Jasen de Lemos, in 60 days from Maranham. At the time of its departure, Lord Cochrane remained there, and the province was consequently tranquil.

The Board of Police has issued a long Circular to the *Corregidors* of the provinces of the kingdom complaining that the Police has not yet been able to obtain the information which is absolutely necessary respecting the number and qualities of foreigners in the kingdom. Vigilance in this respect, it is observed, is peculiarly necessary at the moment, and in the actual political situation of the Peninsula especially, when regard is had to the immense number of foreigners on the frontiers, and in the most important parts of this Kingdom, and the negligence of the Officers who ought to attend to this subject. The Corregidors are therefore to summon all foreigners in their respective districts to appear in a limited time (on pain of being ordered to quit the Kingdom) and to produce the documents which prove their identity recognised by their respective Consuls in the places which they inhabit, and the passports with which they entered, which shall be entered in a general Register, of all foreigners, to give their *Cards of Security*, which, from this day forward, shall be the only title that shall authorize them to reside in this kingdom, and which for this reason they must always carry about them. The *cards* are to be given with caution, according to the character and circumstances of the foreigner, all which it is proper to consider in such an important matter. These cards shall not be given for a longer time than one year, and this can be granted only to persons respectably established in the kingdom. Persons changing their place of abode to give notice of it, and when a prolongation is asked for, the justices are to be very careful, and if the foreigners in question are suspected either on account of their conduct or other reasons, they are to give notice to the Police, and to grant the *card* only for such a time as is necessary to receive an answer. Two lists are to be made by the justices of the foreigners in their districts, in which, under the head of observation, they are to point out any whom it is proper to watch as suspected, or who require some measure of greater security; one of these lists is to be sent to the Board of General Police, and the other to the Chief Magistrate of the province. Lists are to be sent by every post, stating the changes that have taken place by new arrivals, removals, departures, &c.

THE TIMES,—MAY 3D.

It is stated in the *Bombay* papers last received, that the booty captured in Kittoor amounted to 12 lacs of rupees, about 150.000l. sterling. Is the basis laid here, we may ask, for the same species of glaring injustice as that practised towards the captors in the well-known Deccan case? There is no oppression at which the heart sickens so much as that which takes place generally under our system of prize money distribution, but particularly that which relates to the apportioning of booty captured in India, wherein every petty excuse for delay seems to be unfeelingly resorted to. Why not authorize the Governments of India, in all cases of undisputed prize, to make an immediate distribution on the spot, instead of deferring it for years, as is the case at present, until many of the brave claimants, by the course of nature, are mingled with the dust?

THE SUN,—MAY [illegible].

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR MAY.

[*From the Lady's Magazine, * New Series, No. 28, published on the 1st of May.*]

COTTAGE DRESS.—Pelisse dress of grey lilac *gros de Naples*, ornamented at the border with scallops and Vandyck points; the scallops divided from the points by a broad flat rouleau; a belt encircles the waist, of the same material as the pelisse, finished behind by a rosette. Sleeves of a moderate fulness, with a kind of mancheron formed by tightenning the upper part of the sleeves with a band round the arm; at the epaulette a row of scallops. Pelerin cape, trimmed with a broad ornament of *gros de Naples*, and surmounted by a double frill rather scanty, in order to display to advantage a very beautiful specimen of Urling's lace. Village bonnet of fine straw, trimmed with broad lilac riband. Lilac kid slippers, and gloves of Canary-yellow.

CONCERT DRESS.—Frock of *crepe lisse*, or of tulle over white, elegantly bordered with a broad bias fold of satin next the feet; above this is a wreath of flowers of various kinds and colours, headed by points of satin formed of a rouleau. Sash of satin edged round with blond, the broad ends falling over the front of the skirt; a rose tucked in the sash as a bouquet. Plain corsage of white satin, with sleeves of crape and blond ornamented in zig-zag stripes of plaiting. Cornet plume of white marabouts entwined among the hair. Necklace formed of one row of large pearls, fastened in front with a cameo.

* We have already noticed the improvement which marks this work, and readers it a valuable appendage to the library of our accomplished females. The subjects are well chosen, and the embellishments admirable.

The provincial Parliament of Lower Canada was prorogued by the Lieut.-Governor on the 2ed of March. A dispute between the two branches of the Provincial Parliament, which had lasted fifteen years, concerning the expenditure of the province, was amicably terminated by the adoption by both Houses of a law, granting the supplies of the year, which has received the sanction of the Lieut.-Governor. Several measures were adopted during the Session for making important improvements in the internal communication of the province and of the neighbouring provinces.

The English Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, the Hon. F. LAMB, it is said, will proceed to France on Saturday next. The merchant vessel with his servants, horses, luggage, &c. is in the Downs, waiting the change of wind to proceed to the Peninsula.

Letters from Gibraltar state, that two merchant vessels are chartered to bring home to England entire cargoes of British manufactures, which are unsaleable. The French authorities are stated to have taken the most vigorous measures to prevent all English goods from being introduced into Spain.

Yesterday the dispatches for China, by the ship Bombay, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of that ship,

[THE TIMES.]

THE DECCAN BOOTY.—Our readers will find in another part of the journal, a copy of the official order for regulating the distribution of booty made in India. By this it does appear, we acknowledge, that if booty be captured by Company's troops alone, it becomes the (nominal) property, not of the troops who bleed for it, but of their masters in Leadenhall-street, whose sufferings are confined to the annoyance of a crowded room on court days, and their risks to the danger of afterwards catching cold. If, again, any portion of His Majesty's troops constitute a part of the successful army, the whole booty in that case belongs to Government; but practically and invariably for the benefit of those who capture it.—Now, it is perfectly obvious why such reservations are made of Indian prize-money, inasmuch as it is only in the form of a gift and courtesy from the Crown, that any prize-money, no matter in what quarter of the world it may be won, has ever, by the rules of the British Service, been converted to the use of the captors. But, independently of this prescriptive regulation it is discreet and prudent to impose some check upon the eagerness of the captors to possess themselves of spoils, however gloriously acquired. Neither soldiers nor officers ought to be encouraged to *help themselves*, according to their own fancy, and without the interference or supervision of any less interested authority. Licentiousness might be increased by such an absence of restraint; partiality and discord might follow; and the habits, character, and efficiency of the service receive a fatal injury. But, on the other hand, if the nominal property in spoils of war has been vested in the Company or the Sovereign, it has been for the understood benefit of the soldier,—to secure him, not to cheat and starve him. In the case of the Deccan prize money, for instance, the Crown acted upon the true construction of its official orders: it *owned* the property, and at once surrendered it to the rightful and real claimants. Why, then, is it that the unfortunate army, thus fairly treated on the part of the Royal Government, has from some other quarter experienced such gross injustice? Who has intercepted in its passage to the lawful owners, that which the Crown declared to be theirs, and from the actual distribution of which it of itself was graciously pleased to withdraw every natural obstacle? By what chicane—by what rapacity—by what cruelty is this, their own undoubted money, withheld from the poor, brave, injured men, who toiled and fought to gain it, and who are famishing for the want of it, after so many years spent in fruitless importunity and mortified expectation; while of those whom disappointment has sent before their time to the grave, the widows and orphans begin to despair that even the hypocrisy of justice will offer them some slight shadow of indemnity for the loss of their broken-hearted protectors? We *do not believe* that the proceeds of the captured spoil, is, as has been asserted, in the coffers of the East India Company. We *do not believe* that the Duke of Wellington, a soldier, and an honest one, (though not perhaps the most susceptible of the more kindly feelings)—we cannot bring ourselves to the harrowing persuasion that his Grace has been a wilful party to such delay of justice towards the destitute. It is due, however, both to the Company who are accused of keeping the gold in their coffers, and to the Duke of Wellington, who in his capacity of Commissioner has been blamed for leaving it there—it is due to them both that an inquiry should be instituted, and that guilt may attach there only where it is merited. Above every thing it is desirable that the prize money should be paid forthwith. Why is this grievance not taken up in Parliament?

Indian Prize-money.—The following is a copy of the Official Order by which the distribution of East Indian prize-money is regulated:—

"All booty captured from an enemy by the Company's troops alone, becomes the property of the Company, by virtue of the letters patent from the Crown, dated 14th January, 1758. All booty captured from an enemy by a force of which his Majesty's troops form a part, is the property of the Crown; and no right to any part of such booty is in either case vested in the troops capturing it, except by a special grant from the Court of Directors in the first case, or the Crown in the second. The Court, therefore, have positively directed that no booty taken from an enemy should be called or considered as lawful prize, or the proceeds thereof in any way appropriated or distributed without their previous sanction (or that of the Crown, in cases where the Royal sanction is legally requisite); but that all such booty, or the value arising from the sale of it, be set apart and deposited in their treasuries, and a correct account taken of it, and transmitted to them by the earliest practicable opportunity, to await their decision, or the decision of the Crown, as the case may require."

THE LIVERPOOL COURIER.—MAY 4.

It appears that the defection of the Greek General Odysseus is almost beyond doubt. The majority of his troops, however, had abandoned the traitor, and there was reason to hope, that, aided by the force sent against him by the Government, he will speedily be brough to justice. The discovery of an apostate like this only serves to illustrate the immoveable fidelity of the great body of the Greek soldiery to the sacred cause of their country.

The Paris papers of Thursday and Friday are chiefly filled with the debates of the two Chambers. The discussions on the expenditure of the Spanish war are conducted with great animation, and with much party hostility, in the Chamber of Deputies. In that of the Peers, the law of the *rentes* was adopted on Thursday, by a majority of 134 to 92. On one of the amendments proposed to the project, the numbers were so near as 128 to 109. M. de Villele has thus succeeded in carrying his two great measures, after a protracted struggle, and amid great popular odium. It would be silly, after his signal victory, to deny his dexterity or his courage, whatever difference of opinion may exist respecting the wisdom of his plans or the honesty of his intentions.

The second general annual meeting of the Society for mitigating and gradually abolishing the state of slavery throughout the British dominions was held on Saturday, at Freemasons' hall, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester in the chair. The assemblage was extremely numerous and highly respectable. The body of the room was occupied principally by ladies, many of whom belonged to the Society of Friends. The meeting was addressed by Lord Calthorpe, Lord Milton, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. F. Buxton, Mr. W. Wilberforce, jun., Mr. Brougham, Mr. Denman, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Sykes, Dr. Lushington, Mr. O'Connell, &c. Mr. Sykes praised the exertions of the Quakers in the cause, and particularly those of Mr. James Cropper. A Mr. Rutt suggested an agreement for the non-consumption of sugar, which would overturn the hostile system at once!

A whole host of alarming rumours are this morning afloat, which have had the effect of causing a considerable decline in the prices of the public funds. These rumours may be thus classed:—1st. We are to have tremendous convulsions in Ireland, in consequence of the Duke of York's speech. 2. Parliament is to be *dissolved almost* immediately. 3d. A change in the Ministry is, certainly, either to precede or follow this dissolution. 4th. The Bank is in such a state, that the Directors are seriously considering the necessity of again suspending their cash payments. With regard to the first of these perils, we are satisfied there is just as much probability of its occurrence, in consequence of the speech alluded to, as there was before that speech was uttered. The other three reports are mere matters of fact, not of argument: and we can assert, without the fear of contradiction, that there is no truth whatever in them.—*Courier*.

By the Countess of Harcourt, just arrived from Australia, accounts are received of the formation of a new settlement on that extensive island. It appears that the Tamar frigate, Captain Bremer, which had been despatched from Portsmouth early in last year, arrived at Port Jackson in August, and, after being refitted, sailed thence for the neighbourhood of Port Essington, accompanied by the Countess of Harcourt and the Lady Nelson colonial schooner, having on board stores of every description, as also a detachment of soldiers, under Captain Barlow, and a party of convicts. On reaching their destination, a landing was effected without any opposition; but from a scarcity of water and other necessaries, it was deemed proper to select another spot a few miles distant. The place then chosen is a beautiful level country, which can be easily cleared, with plenty of wood, and a river of excellent fresh water. The stock of sheep, pigs, ducks, &c. were landed, and culinary seeds of all descriptions set in a luxuriant soil, many of which began to appear at the date of the letters. A strong fort was erected, on which some of the guns belonging to the Tamar were mounted; and, on the 21st of October, (the anniversary of the victory of Trafalgar,) the English colours were hoisted, and a salute fired, accompanied by three hearty cheers. The natives had assembled to the number of 100, and endeavoured to oppose the necessary works carrying on. At one time they made an attack by throwing their spears, notwithstanding every attempt at conciliation had been adopted, by means of presents, &c. Confident hopes were, however, entertained, that no further attempts would be made, as they had already felt the force of fire-arms. Captain Barlow was left in the command, and storehouses, with barracks for the soldiers and residences for the officers, were being erected.

THE SCOTSMAN,—MAY 4.

Manuscript of Homer.—Captain Clifford, of his Majesty's ship *Eurydus*, has brought with him to England the celebrated manuscript upon Papyrus, of a portion of Homer's *Iliad*, belonging to W. J. Bankes, Esq. M. P. for Cambridge University. This MS. was discovered in the Island Elphantina, in Upper Egypt, by a French gentleman travelling for Mr. Bankes. It is written in what are termed Uncial letters, of the most beautiful form, and may probably be ascribed to the age of the Ptolemies. An order was issued from the Treasury to the Officers of the Customs, that it should be sent up forthwith, and opened in Mr. Bankes's presence. Much eagerness is excited in the literary world for the unrolling of this invaluable curiosity, it being, by many centuries, the oldest classical writing in existence.

THE SUN,—MAY 5.

DEATH OF BARON DENON.

(PRIVATE LETTER.)—I lament to announce to you the sudden death of the celebrated Baron DENON, so well known to all the literati of Europe. This enlightened traveller and munificent patron of the arts, attended on Tuesday last, at the sale of the valuable collection of paintings by the old Masters, the property of Mons. Perrier. The concourse of amateurs which this sale had drawn together was immense, and rendered the room in which they were assembled so oppressively hot that the Baron, unable any longer to endure it, retired for relief in the fresh air. The day was chilly, and the sudden change of temperature produced an almost instantaneous effect upon him; he was seized with a trembling, and getting into his carriage, proceeded immediately home; medical assistance was produced without delay, but the symptoms of approaching dissolution came on so rapidly as to convince the Faculty that their aid was

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

vain; he languished till the next day, when he expired. He was buried this morning (Saturday) at the cemetry of *Pere la Chaise*, attended by upwards of a hundred persons of the most distinguished literary eminence as well as others of the highest military rank.—His two nephews followed as chief mourners. An immense crowd of the poorer orders followed in the train, and their tears and benedictions bore testimony to the sincerity with which his loss was deplored. The body was removed at twelve o'clock from his house on the *Quai Voltaire*, to the Church of St. Thomas Aquin, which was hung with black on the occasion, and high mass performed with the utmost solemnity. There were twelve mourning coaches, and a considerable number of private carriages, at the obsequies of this distinguished individual. A detachment of the garrison rendered the deceased military honours. The Baron was in his eightieth year. His invaluable collection of rarities in works of art—the choice but very numerous assemblage of unique articles of Egyptian antiquity—the drawings, paintings, and curiosities, of the most interesting description, which enriched his cabinets, are well known to every Englishman of taste and science who has visited Paris, to whom his house was always open. He possessed a vast fund of knowledge, which he was ever ready to communicate; his sentiments on all subjects were liberal and elevated. In a word, he was an accomplished Nobleman of the old French school. As he died unmarried, his property, which is very considerable, devolves to his two nephews, one of whom resided with him; the other is a Colonel in the French service.

A Letter from Copenhagen, dated April 19, says—The use of steam-boats is every day becoming more common here. One of our most enterprising merchants has demanded the privilege of carrying on the navigation from hence to Jutland by their means. It is intended also to establish a communication by steam-boats to Christiana.

MERCANTILE SHIPPING.

DEAL, MAY 4.—Sailed, Bombay, ———, for Bombay, and Lady Flora, ———, for Bengal;

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 6.—Wind S.—Arrived, Britannia, Boucher, from London, for Bombay. The Royal George, Reynolds, form India, has brought up again at St. Helens.

The Sir Edward Paget, Capt. Geary, for Madras and Bengal, will sail the moment the wind is fair, with the following passengers:—

The Hon. Sir George Ricketts, Judge of Madras; Hector Cator, Esq. Barrister; Captain Swaine and Butler, Madras Native Infantry; Capt. Harrington; J. Armstrong, J. Allen, T. Jackson, William Godney, Esq.; Cadets—T. Moorhouse, M. Martin, George Ricketts, T. Rice, F. Lys, T. Buchan; Mrs. Cator, Godney, and Swain; Misses Heagan, Lascelles, Adams, and K. Adams.

THE SUN.—MAY 6.

The report in the City this morning, that Rangoon had been destroyed by fire by the Burmese, with all the stores and warehouses, had an effect on Consols, and caused them to lower ¼ per cent.; but the well-informed state that it is only a repetition of the late *Gazette* published by Government on our India Affairs, and it is entirely discredited.

Mr. Secretary CANNING is gradually recovering, at Coombe Wood, from his late severe attack of the gout. The Right Honourable Gentleman takes an airing daily when the weather is fine.

THE SCOTSMAN.—MAY 7.

We were the first to inform our readers, that after various meetings of the Cabinet upon the subject, his Majesty's ministers had resolved upon a dissolution of Parliament during the present year. Objections were taken against this determination in the *highest quarter*, and ministers gave way. Recent events, however, have led to the revision of this determination, and we learn from good authority, that early in June the present Parliament will separate to meet no more. The general election will take place immediately after the Assizes are over, and terminate before the harvest.—*Morning Chronicle.*

COLONIAL OPPRESSION.—It appears by the letters last received from Hobart-town, Van Diemen's land, that a most unjustifiable attempt has been made by the new governor to dispossess Mr. Bent, the editor of the *Hobart-town Gazette*, of his property in that journal, but which has been fortunately frustrated by the justice and firmness of Sir Thomas Brisbane, governor of New South Wales, who was appealed to on the occasion.

The letters received by the mails from the north of Europe indicate very strongly an approaching rise in the exchanges. At Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Hamburgh, bills on England were becoming scarce, and gold so abundant, that a very small increase in quantity would make it necessary to send it back to this country.

An extraordinary panic prevailed in the London stock market on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the origin of which has not yet been satisfactorily explained.

ROYAL ACADEMY.—At the competition among the artists, sculptors, this season, the Academy have awarded the palm to Mr. William Scoular, of this city, as the candidate possessing the highest claims to be entertained at Rome, for three years, at the charge of the Academy, for the study of sculpture. We understand Mr. Scoular had twelve votes, Mr. Gott eight. There were other two competitors of less consequence;

A FAMILY POISONED.—*The Limerick Evening Post* of Monday last says—"A circumstance has occurred here within the last few days, which has created a considerable sensation. The entire affair, as yet wrapped in some mystery, has been undergoing investigation since yesterday. Five persons are, at any rate, labouring under the effects of poison, having taken a quantity of arsenic in sugar, with which they had sweetened tea. As the matter is not brought by the authorities to a definitive conclusion, and a member of a respectable family is concerned, we forbear for the present going into particulars."

The Wellington has arrived from Bombay.—She sailed from Bombay on the 26th December, and from Tellicherry on the 15th Jan. The Hibberts is also arrived from Bombay, which settlement she left on Jan. 8. The Fairlie likewise arrived yesterday morning; she left Bengal on the 22d Dec., Madras on the 11th Jan., and St. Helena in March—the day not known. By the letters received through these vessels, it appears that up to the 26th of December there had been no further military operations in the neighbourhood of Rangoon. Several reinforcements had joined the expedition. The 20th Regiment from Cananore, and another King's regiment from Ceylon, were also daily expected. No advice had been received of the advance of the troops at Chittagong.

Such is the throng of business at the House of Commons on private Bills, that yesterday there were *twelve* separate Committees on twelve distinct Bills, all assembled in *one* room!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The following interesting Works have been lately published by Mr. COLBURN, 8, New Burlington-street (removed from Conduit-street), viz.—1. Don Esteban; or Memoirs of a Spaniard, written by himself, 3 vols.—2. Tremaine; or the Man of Refinement, 3 vols.—3. Memoirs of Madam de Genlis, written by herself, 2 vols. 16s.—4. Gaieties and Gravities, a Series of Essays, Comic Tales and Fugitive Vagaries, now first collected by one of the Authors of Rejected Addresses, 3 vols.—5. A Second Series of Sayings and Doings, 3 vols.—6. Journal of a Residence and Travels in Colombia, in 1823 and 1824. By Captain C. S. Cochrane, R. N., 2 vols. 8vo, plates.—7. A Second Series of Highways and Bye-ways; or, Tales of the Road-side, 3 vols.

[THE TIMES.]

We have just concluded the painful task of reading through a correspondence on the Slave Trade recently published by order of the House of Commons. The result of that perusal upon our judgment—(for of its effect upon our feelings we will not speak)—is, that after all the labours of this country, and of its most virtuous and distinguished citizens, for abolishing the above unnatural and unholy traffic, we have gone thus far—we have washed the blood from our own consciences, we have withdrawn from the dreadful partnership, and have set an upright and humane example to mankind; but we have not diminished by one jot the mass of human guilt or of human suffering. The slave trade flourishes with as much horrible activity as at any former period. England is clear of the pollution, it is certain; but somebody must have nerves to declare the melancholy and mortifying truth—from which all Englishmen of all parties are too ready, if not to withhold their belief, at least to turn aside their attention that the amount of African misery has not been reduced a single particle; it has, on the contrary, if any thing, been aggravated by the abolition of the British slave trade. If the flag of England be no longer employed to cover this abomination, there is scarcely another flag in Europe, or, with the exception of the United States, out of Europe, by which it is not masked from the researches of our men-of-war, or shielded from their forcible interference. France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, and Brazil, all have been, and are apparently to this hour, disgraced by the subserviency of their national colours to the avarice of dealers in Negro blood, and by the atrocious diligence of their subjects in the work of desolation throughout Africa. The evidence before us is not to be questioned that wars are perpetually instigated for the supply of slaves, who are furnished in such abundance, that the price to the slavemerchant varies only from half a dollar to between two and three dollars a piece. What, then, becomes of the beings thus wrested almost out of the keeping of their Maker? They are crammed—we might say *potted*—into the hold of a vessel, where space is assigned to them, and for a voyage, be it remembered, across the Atlantic, in the following proportions.—The ship Minerva, of 270 tons, had a passport from the Emperor of Brazil for 675 slaves, a little more than onethird of a ton for each! The brig Cerqueira, of 301 tons, was licensed for 761 slaves! The schooner Arola, 108 tons, 270 slaves! Such is the art of potting Negroes for use.

THE SUN.—MAY 9.

The Flanders Mail arrived this morning. Letters from Brussels give an account of a formidable insurrection by the Burmese: the date, however does not enable us to state whether these accounts refer to events prior or subsequent to the victory of Sir A. CAMPBELL, in November and December last. Letters from Munich confirm the intelligence of an important victory gained over IBRAHIM PACHA by the Greeks, whose expedition had totally failed. An American ship has brought accounts from Batavia of the sailing of General VAN GEEN with 1200 men on an expedition from the port of Macassar. We select the following extracts:—

"Letters from Constantinople of the 15th March have been received at Leghorn: the following are their contents:—

"The latest accounts received here from Tauris, in Persia, by extraordinary couriers, announce that the insurrection against the English, which has broken out in the North of India, has become so serious that the latter have experienced numerous losses of every kind, and are in danger of losing a great part of their finest possessions in that country. The whole country of the Birmans, with a population of 16 millions, was in insurrection, and the reinforcements of all kinds which they had received from Cochin China, insured in a manner the success of their revolution. Things have come to such a pitch that thousands of Merchants and rich individuals were returning to Calcutta, and were making preparations to depart for Europe. This accounts for the immense purchases of silk and cotton which have been made and will yet be made this year in the Levant for English account. We may expect that the silk of the Levant of the new crop will be bought up at high prices. An English house bought up last week all the silk that it could fine in Constantinople and the environs: these large purchases began the day after the arrival of an express sent here from London.—(*Brussels Paper, May 7.*)

We understand that accounts are in town of very recent date, and very unfavourable to the cause of the Greeks; a new landing had been effected in the Morea by the Egyptians, and an important fortress, which was on the point of falling into the hands of the Greeks, has been relieved by the Turks.

COMMERCIAL.

[Extracts from the *Liverpool Mercury* of yesterday.]

TRADE.—The weavers of Coventry are full of business. Those who work in patent looms earn from three to four pounds per week, but those engaged in common old looms do not get more than 10s. per week—so much for improved machinery. The poor rates at Coventry have fallen from 1s. 6d. to 5d. in the pound.

The state of the trade in Nottingham was never so flourishing as at present. The town has had an increase of not less than 10,000 inhabitants within the last year, and the earnings of the operative classes are so considerable, that many get from 30s. to 2*l.* per week. At Leicester the weavers are earning from 2*l.* to 3*l.* per week.

It affords us pleasure to learn, that the Leeds stuff-weavers and their masters have accommodated their differences, and that the masters, considering the claim of the men to be reasonable, have consented to make the required advance of one shilling a piece of 30 yards.

HIGH PRICE OF COTTON.—We understand that, in consequence of the high price of cotton, it is the intention of the master cotton spinners of Ashton Stayley Bridge, and the adjacent places, to convene an early meeting, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of shortening the hours of labour in their several manufactories.—*Manchester Guardian.*

WEAVING.—Owing to the immense advance which has taken place in the price of cotton, without a corresponding rise in manufactured goods, a number of the principal manufacturers are reducing their establishments in the branch of hand-loom weaving.—*Idem.*

A week in April.—Nothing of any general interest has occurred in town during the last week, "London seems completely out of town." The Newspapers inform us, that "Lady Essex was not to be at home on Thursday last." This must be highly gratifying to any of her Ladyship's friends who prefer dropping cards to paying morning visits, as well as to that inimitable Comedian Matthews, who, after this formidable announcement, runs no chance of having his "At Homes" rivalled. They also inform us, that among the valuable *Latin* Classics left by Dr. Parr, there is a beautiful edition of *Homer!* and that Miss Foote is not to marry Mr. Hayne. When such events occupy the attention of the press, a fair estimate may be *formed of the dearth* of news.—*English Gentleman.*

[MORNING HERALD.]

CAUTION TO YOUNG BOOKSELLERS.—Mr. Thomas Hall, a small young man, in a little snuff-coloured surtout, was brought up from Strand-lane watch-house, charged with having wantonly demolished one black willow bonnet, the property of Martha Grig, spinster: and Messrs. Henry Potts and John Turner, a couple of rather genteel-looking youths, were charged with aiding and abetting him therein.

Miss Martha Grig is a lady who gets her living by lovers, as *Miss Harriet Wilson* once did, only upon a more humble plan; and she deposed, that as she was promenading in the Strand at two o'clock in the morning, Mr. Hall, and his companions, obtruded their company upon her, contrary to her inclinations; they being, as she said, "*too far frustrated in liquor* for any lady's society," and because she civilly desired them to keep themselves to themselves Mr. Hall jumped up at her bonnet, and tore it all to tatters. In proof of this statement she produced the said *tatters*, and called upon the Magistrate for redress; assuring him, upon her *honour*, that she did not give the gentlemen "the slightest *privycatien in the universe.*"

Messrs. Potts and Turner very modestly declined saying any thing in their defence: indeed there was no great occasion for any, for nothing particular was laid to their charge; but it was far otherwise with little Mr. Hall. Though his body was little, he knew how to make the most of it, as little folks generally do. With one hand stuck manfully in his breeches pocket, and the other arm a-kimbo, he listened to Miss Grig's complaint with a contemptuous curl of his nether lip; and as soon as she had done speaking, he boldly ejaculated—"*Pish!*"

"What are you, Sir?" said the Magistrate, addressing himself to Mr. Hall; and it instantly became manifest that nine hours repose in the watch-house had not completely sobered Mr. Hall; for he only twinkled his eyes, in reply.

"What are you, Sir?" repeated the Magistrate, in a louder tone; but it was of no use;—a small hiccup, and another twinkle, was the only answer he received.

"The Magistrate wishes to know what you, are?" said one of the officers—gently shaking Mr. Hall by his *kimbo* arm, with a view to rouse his slumbering faculties: and it did; for Mr. Halli mmediately replyed—"a bookseller—I am a bookseller."

"An *apprentice* to a bookseller?" said the Magistrate

"No, Sir,—not an apprentice," replied Mr Hall—rising a little upon his toes.

"What then, a *master*?" said the Magistrate.

"No, Sir,—not a master," replied Mr. Hall—letting himself down to his ordinary level.

"Then you are a *journeyman*, perhaps?" said the Magistrate.

"Yes, Sir; I'm what is called—a journeyman;—at *present*," replied Mr. Hall, again rising on his toes, as though he felt himself fully equal to any master in Christendom.

"And pray, Sir," said the Magistrate, "what can you say in excuse for having assaulted this young woman!—Don't you think it was a very fine display of your manhood?"

"I assure, Sir—that is I—" replied Mr. Hall, "I—that is *we*—these two gentlemen and *myself!* we had been supping together, and of course we were on our road home through the Strand, when we met this lady; and I very civilly asked her to take a pinch of snuff; for which she kicked my—that is, she kick'd the hinder part of my dress, and of course I retaliated the insult as well as I could."—

"Let the journeyman bookseller find bail, and the others be discharged," said his Worship; and thereupon Messrs. Potts and Turner made their bows and withdrew; and Mr. Hall was locked up to wait for bail; and Miss Martha Grig gathered up the tatters of her black willow, and departed despondingly—she having calculated on a *new bonnet*, instead of *bail.*

ANOTHER DEMOLISHED BONNET.—Miss *Marguerite* Fitzhenry was charged with having clawed Mrs. *Ursule* Broadbent from the very top of her forehead to the tip of her nose; and Mrs. *Ursule* Broadbent was charged with having scandalously outraged the propriety of Miss *Marguerite* Fitzhenry's drab beaver bonnet; and both of them were charged by Mr. Terence Mahoney, the watchman, with having been "bastely *habstroppylus*" in Leicester-square—"shame for 'em!"

The ladies, like those mentioned in the last case, are both dealers in love, and not yet driven to publish their "*memoirs.*" Mrs. Broadbent is *broad* enough of all conscience, but not at all *bent*; on the contrary, she is as upright as a drum-major: and as fat withal as the catastrophe of a Cape sheep. Miss Fitzhenry, on the other hand, is tall and slender; and she appeared before the Magistrate with her torn drab beaver in her hand, and enveloped from head to foot in a grey woollen Opera cloak, which seemed to have done good service in its time.

Mrs. Broadbent vowed and declared to his Worship, that as she was walking though Leicester-square, "about her *lawful* business," between ten and eleven o'clock on Friday night, Miss Fitzhenry came up to her and "without even a *how d'ye do*," clawed her from the very top of her forehead to the tip of her nose!"

Miss Fitzhenry, in reply to this *tip-top charge*, declared that Mrs. Broadbent "*interfeen'd* an *intippethey* to her," on account of a young man who was formerly *acqueented* with her; and that, so far from her having clawed Mrs. Broadbent, Mrs. Broadbent flew at her with immense *hetered*, and totally *spifflicated* her best drab beaver!

Mrs. Broadbent replied, and Miss Fitzhenry rejoined; and at length they each referred his Worship to Mr. Terence Mahoney, the watchman.

Mr. Terence Mahoney was therefore called forward, and, placing himself exactly between the two ladies, he gave the following account of the matter:—"Plaze yer Honour, I'm watchman in that, an I'll tell yer Honour all about it in no time. This lady—pointing with his *right* thumb to Miss Fitzhenry—"struck that lady"—pointing with his *left* thumb to Mrs. Broadbent;—"no faith, that lady struck that lady first, and then this lady—*ladies* I call 'em, GOD forgive me! but they're both *women* may be, and no ladies at all, for they walks my bate, late and early, this twelvemonth, an I knows 'em as well as I knows me own wife—that's *by sight*, yer Honour, and so this lady struck that lady, and there was a skrimage immediately. Halloa! come out o' that, says I—and all the folks looking at ye! but they tuck no heed to me, and bastely hobstroppylus they was, and devle a bit of *clawing* there was in it—barrin the bonnet, yer Honour. Come out o' that! says I, but they would'nt, and that struck this, and this struck that, and then this struck that again, and at last this cried *hob*scond!"—

"Cried *what?*" asked his Worship. "*Hob*scond, yer Honour," replied Mr. Terence Mahoney.

"And pray, what did she mean by that?" asked his Worship.

"Why then, yer honour—bad luck to me! if I know what she meant at all," replied Mr. Terence Mahoney;—"but sure enough she cried '*hob*-scond!'—HOB-scond, yer honour."

Mrs. Broadbent begged to explain. The word she made use of was "abscond"—when Miss Fitzhenry clawed her so unmercifully, she requested her to *abscond.*

"Didn't I tell yer honour that?" said Mr. Terence Mahoney. "Och! sure but I know every thing that's talked upon me own bate, else I would'nt be a watchman five years last Christmas, and no complaint against me at all at no time: and come out o'that with your skrimmaging, says I, and, hob-scond! says she, and they wouldn't heed to me, and so I tuck 'em both to the watch-house, yer honour."

"You did right," said the Magistrate; "and as you have now made out their offence so clearly, they shall both find bail for their better behaviour in future?"

"Many long lives to yer honour!" responded Mr. Terence Mahoney, and the ladies were both locked up.

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by *SHREECHUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, Hindoo, of No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort ... bay.